THE SURVEY

Graphic Number

Vol. LXIII, No. 5 December 1, 1929

CONTENTS

COVER DRAWING . . . . *by Wilfred Jones*
FRONTISPIECE . . . . . .
Painting by Anna W. Speakman
STYLES IN STRIKES . . . . *Beulah Amidon* 261
SIN OR SYMPTOMS? . . . . . .
Smiley Blanton, M.D. and Mary Howell Ross 265
THE MOTHER CLUTCH . . . . . .
Mary Edna McChristie 268
THE SMALL MAN'S MONEY . *Hastings Lyon* 272
EFFORTS TO HUMANIZE JUSTICE . . .
Jane Addams 275
IS THE HOUSEWIFE WORTH HER SALT
Hildegarde Kneeland 279
THE LEAGUE STEPS OUT FOR GREECE . .
Haven Emerson, M.D. 282
THEY SIT STILL FOR A MINUTE . . . .
Water colors by Horace Talmage Day 287
MOVIETONE GOES TO COURT . . . . .
David A. Krosnick 290
BLOWING ON THE FLAME OF YOUTH . .
Mary Ross 292
CANONS VS. CANNONS . . *Florence E. Allen* 294
WHO KILLED COCK-ROBIN? . . . . .
John Palmer Gavit 297
LETTERS & LIFE . *Edited by Leon Whipple* 300
Book reviews by *Leon Whipple, Edward Liss, M.D.*
THE TRAVELER'S NOTEBOOK 304

The Gist of It

WHILE they are fighting it out to the point of battle, murder and sudden death in the textile villages of North Carolina, the men's clothing trade in Philadelphia has been organized by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers without violence—indeed, with the police scarcely knowing that a strike was in progress. A vivid description of how law and order can prevail in the unionization of a highly competitive industry of foreign-born workers is told by BEULAH AMIDON, associate editor of Survey Graphic. Page 261.

BEHIND the personal problems with which people confront their friends, teachers and ministers there may lie an intricate and baffling background which requires the skill of the psychiatrist even for understanding, and still more for advice that will be at least safe and possibly helpful. On page 265 DR. SMILEY BLANTON and MARY HOWELL ROSS discuss the pitfalls and possibilities of personal counselling, especially as it arises in the duties of ministers. Dr. Blanton, formerly director of the Child Guidance Clinic of the Minneapolis Department of Education, is professor of child study at Vassar College, at present absent on leave for a year's study in Europe. Miss Ross is assistant professor of religion at Vassar and has evolved her interest in the common ground of religion and psychology through several years' service as a Y.W.C.A. secretary in two large universities, and special graduate studies in educational psychology at Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University.

AN intimate acquaintance with two hundred cases in the Cincinnati Court of Domestic Relations gives both substance and understanding to the stories in which MARY EDNA MCCHRISTIE is interpreting her experience of divorce. The first of these, That Blamed Old Fool, in the October Graphic, has brought in something like a bushel of cordial letters, the latest a request for permission to reprint it in Woman's Life, published in London. The Mother Clutch, on page 268. is equally revealing as one of the outstanding causes of divorce.

AS Wall Street prices reached new low records day by day, there was more and more talk of what has happened to The Small Man's Money. For an informed discussion of something that is both a crisis and a sustained situation, Survey Graphic turned to HASTINGS LYON of New York, who is a practicing lawyer and a lecturer on finance at Columbia University. Not the least interesting of his points is the statement that it is socially desirable that the small man should take a part in the great current of investment. Page 272.

IN her third article (page 275) JANE ADDAMS turns from Prohibition (October) and The Quota Law (November) to a discussion of Humanizing Justice, as it may be discovered in the practice of both courts and social groups in these second twenty years at Hull-House.

A PERENNIAL favorite as the subject of domestic debate, the pros and cons of wages for wives has been studied by the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and set forth in the unusual form of dialogue by HILDEGARDE KNEELAND (page 279), who was in charge of the study. Graphic readers will recall her article, Is the Modern Housewife a Lady of Leisure?, in the June issue.

FOR the first time the ancient city of Athens has provided itself with a health officer, and has done it with the help of that most modern of organizations, the League of Nations. The task he faces and the amazing contrasts to be found among the descendants of the classical advocates of hygiene and medicine are described by DR. HAVEN EMERSON, who was one of the advisory committee sent to Greece by the League. Page 282.

THE "talkies," still so young that they speak with the half-formed voices of adolescence, have made an amazing entrance into the field of criminology. The story told here of a movietone confession by a murderer is written by DAVID KROSNICK, a graduate student in the administration of law at Columbia under Prof. Raymond Moley, who adds his opinion of what it may mean in the field of police action disgraced by the third degree. Page 290.

NOW that the automobile has moved unregulated public dancing from city to country roadhouse, the alert Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago has followed it to its new habitat with a report to the Cook County law enforcement authorities on a survey of 172 roadhouses which live by liquor. The story is told by Mary Ross, associate editor of Survey Graphic. Page 292.

THE article on the Pact of Paris (page 294) gives convincing reason for the preference of Ohio voters for FLORENCE E. ALLEN as a judge of their court of last resort. In the campaign of 1928, Judge Allen was re-elected to the Supreme Court of Ohio for a term of six years by a majority of 351,000. This was particularly surprising in view of the fact that in the presidential campaign Mr. Hoover carried Ohio by some 700,000 majority, and Judge Allen was running on an independent ticket, without organized party support from either Republicans or Democrats. Her gain over the vote in her first campaign of 1922, in which she was elected by a majority of 48,000, is shown by the fact that in 1922 she carried 28 of the 88 counties of Ohio, but with large enough majorities to carry the entire state. In 1928 she carried 69 of the 88 counties of the state.

A QUARTER CENTURY of organized child labor activity will be celebrated at the twenty-fifth anniversary conference of the National Child Labor Committee in the Hotel Roosevelt, New York, December 16-17. The whole movement to date to keep children from premature toil will be canvassed, together with a discussion of many related activities of school and industry. Reservations for the luncheon and dinner, both with distinguished speakers, may be made through the committee at 215 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

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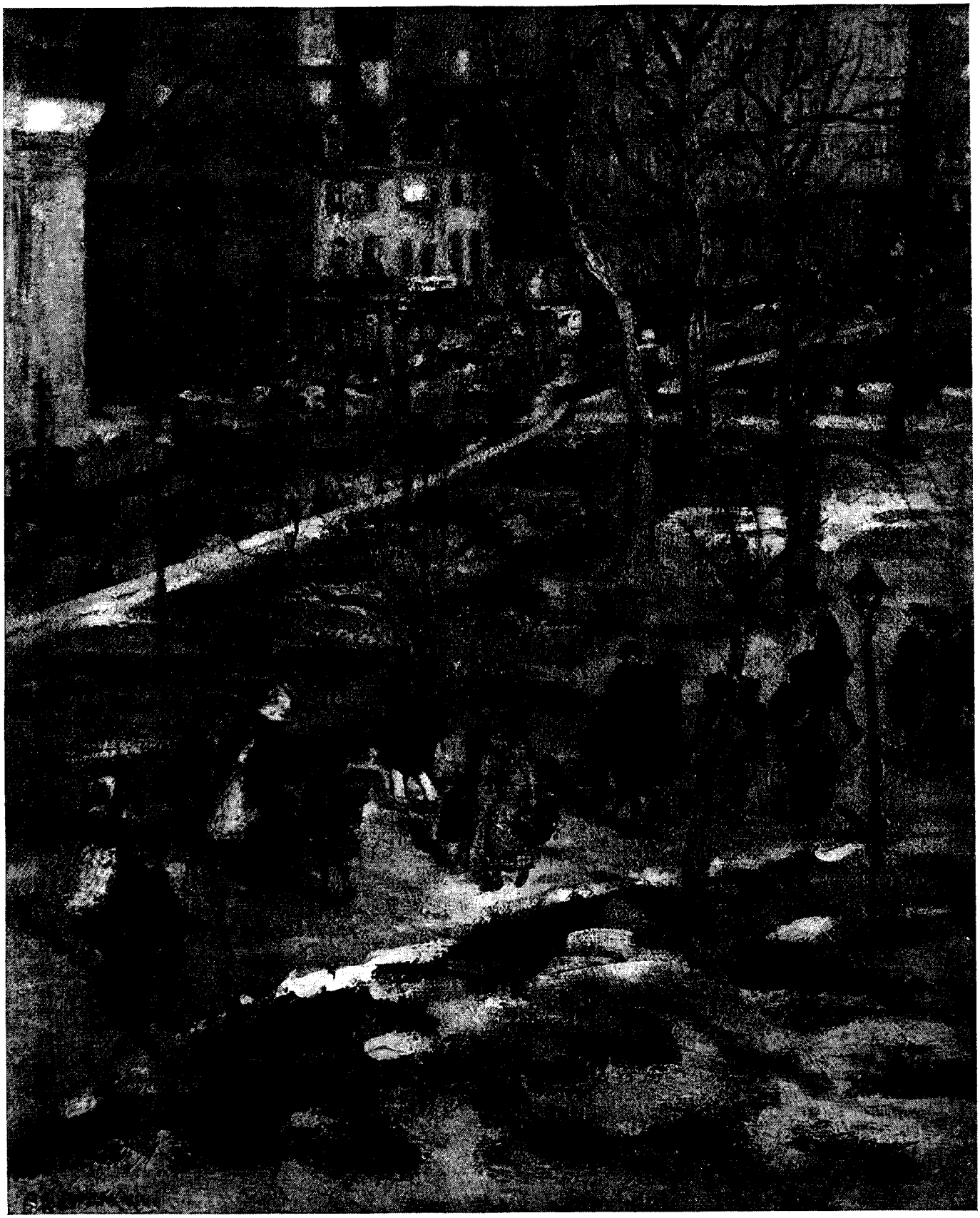

WORKERS CROSSING INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

By Anna W. Speakman

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THE SURVEY
GRAPHIC NUMBER

DECEMBER 1, 1929

Volume LXIII
No. 5

Styles in Strikes

The Amalgamated Cuts a New Pattern for Philadelphia

By BEULAH AMIDON

Photographs by Lewis W. Hine for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

FOR more than a decade the grim old Kirschbaum Building at Broad and Washington with its nest of suit and overcoat shops, was to the thousands of Philadelphia clothing workers—young Italians, most of them, with a sprinkling of European Jews—a symbol of weariness and overwork, of nagging injustice and discontent, of all that was to them most disappointing in "the land of liberty" to which they or their fathers had brought such high-hearted faith. The block figured in an unsuccessful general strike in the local clothing industry in 1916; it was the scene of broken agreements in 1918, of an attempt at unionization which was defeated with the aid of the police a year later. In twelve years, all attempts to organize the army of workers who make men's ready-to-wear clothing in the important Philadelphia market met with discouragement and defeat.

But within the last few months, the Kirschbaum Building has become to the Philadelphia group and to thousands of their fellow workers in other clothing markets a symbol of victory and of the "new" unionism. When the workers gather in groups on the sidewalks at noon one hears, instead of the former dissatisfaction and bitterness, a note of fresh and eager hope. In swift Italian, in guttural Yiddish, in accented English, the workers talk and argue about "the campaign," and "the union." In the exulting phrase of one of the union leaders, "The Amalgamated flag is flying from the Kirschbaum Building now."

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, today the effective organization in the men's clothing industry, dates back to a split with an older union in 1915. It is an "independent," which means that it is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The three leading centers of the men's clothing industry—New York, Chicago and Rochester—have been for some time "union towns." The organization is also active in other centers, including Baltimore, Boston, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Montreal, Toronto, Cincinnati (see The Survey, May, 1927, p. 148). Until this year, Philadelphia remained the West Virginia of the men's clothing industry. The Philadelphia employers are organized, and the short-sighted *padrone* or sub-contractor system has flourished. This scheme is highly profitable to the sub-contractors, but under it standards of efficiency, wages and manufacturing conditions are unjust not only to the workers, but, in the long run, to employers, retailers and consumers as well. As in the West Virginia coal fields, a local political situation has hitherto helped in the defeat of strikes before they were well under way. Beginning in 1917 the Amalgamated has made many sporadic attempts to organize the growing Philadelphia market, but the nip-it-in-the-bud tactics of the employers were always successful.

SINCE June, the union has signed agreements with more than three hundred of the 324 firms listed by the Census of Manufacturers in the Philadelphia market, including all the large employers. Over 10,800 members have thus come into the union. Plans have been made for doing away entirely with the *padrone* system, and there has been a general increase in wages throughout the market. The Philadelphia Joint Board, the local governing body of the union, is functioning smoothly. At this writing, workers and employers are setting up the impartial machinery through which all future differences in regard to wages, hours and working conditions may be composed in peaceful and orderly fashion. The record of the four-month's Philadelphia campaign has many familiar features—strikes, lockouts, benefits, picketing, injunctions. But the real story is rooted in the three-year prelude to the actual campaign. Implicit in it is the development of the "new" labor leadership, typified by Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated, and the progressive unionism he represents.

Sidney Hillman, who received the Harmon Foundation award "for distinguished public service" a year ago, was a youth of twenty when he came to this country from Lithuania. Three years later (1910) he led the Hart,

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Schaffner and Marx strike which resulted in the signing of the famous agreement between that firm and the union, and the establishment of the Chicago impartial machinery. He directed the New York strike that secured the 48-hour week, and under his leadership the Rochester market was organized in 1918, the entire Chicago market the following year. In a very real sense, the Amalgamated today is an expression of Hillman's dynamic philosophy, his realistic grasp of economic and social questions, his vast capacity for hard work.

As Sidney Hillman sees modern industry, the obligations of employers and wage-workers to their jobs are two-fold: "As workers in the industry we are to elevate our status to that of a maximum of power and responsibility in the councils of the industry. And, as citizen-workers in the nation's workshops, we are to strive incessantly for the advance of this country and its people toward a state of affairs where there shall be no room left for poverty and special privilege." The first of these obligations the Amalgamated tries to discharge through successful organization, through sincere cooperation with management, through research in technical trade problems as well as in labor problems, and through improvement in skill and workmanship as well as in wages and working conditions. To the discharge of the second obligation, it has contributed successful experiments in labor banking, unemployment insurance, workers' education, credit unions and cooperative apartments for wage-earners now functioning in various organized centers.

Young workers, mostly Italian, many of them girls, won the new style strikes

Under Hillman's personal leadership three new ways of carrying on a successful union campaign were worked out in Philadelphia. But before the active campaign started, there was a long period of preparation. The first tidings of renewed union activity in the Philadelphia market were contained in inconspicuous newspaper paragraphs late in June. But the Amalgamated had been intensively at work on the ground for more than three years. It was quiet, undramatic spadework such as gets no headlines and makes no heroes, but it laid secure foundations for what was to follow. Amalgamated organizers, instead of trying to pass out literature in the shops or hiring halls for mass meetings, went about getting acquainted with individual workers. In their own homes, Pietro, Maria, Salvadore, Leah learned about higher wages and improved conditions in organized markets and discovered, beneath these material benefits, deeper if less tangible values in labor organization. Similarly, organizers found or made opportunity to meet a number of the Philadelphia employers, groups of newspaper people, municipal authorities, public-spirited citizens. They could point out to them that while wages were higher in other markets, the union had brought in efficiencies which actually cut down the overhead costs of production while improving the quality of the product. In simple, casual fashion many Philadelphians learned at first-hand something about trade-union principles and practices. Slowly, in many quarters, this quiet, persistent work broke down prejudice, and counteracted old fears of "irresponsible trouble-makers," "bolshevism," "radicalism," and the like.

When the time seemed ripe for the active campaign, Hillman's three-fold plan was set in motion.

First, the manner of procedure: In attacking an open-shop stronghold, it is usually the tendency of the attackers to use noise and violence in proportion to the difficulty of the job ahead. In Philadelphia, the Amalgamated has steadily sacrificed color and drama to peace. There have been no big, general meetings, no attempts to distribute literature, no mass-picketing demonstrations, with the result that the campaign has proceeded without police interference. When Philadelphia employers turned to the police, as they had been accustomed to do, to help them break up the union campaign, the police took the stand that it was not their business to interfere in industrial disputes, "unless you show us some violence." Said Sidney Hillman, "We organized ourselves not to be provoked." The one arrest in the whole campaign was that of a hot-headed little Italian girl, held for disturbing the peace when from the picket-line she shouted, "Scab! Scab!" at a fellow-worker who had not "come out."

Second, the method of going about the job: Perhaps when Sidney Hillman was a little boy he heard the Lithuanian version of the fable about the father who taught his sons that "in unity there is strength," by having them try to break a bundle of sticks. When the bundle resisted their efforts, the graybeard pointed out how easy it was to destroy the bundle if they went at it stick by stick. Certainly it is the "stick by stick" method that Hillman has applied to the stubborn "bundle" of the Philadelphia market. Instead of attempting a general strike of all the city's clothing workers, the campaign has been confined to one shop at a time. The plan made possible adequate leadership for groups inexperienced in strike techniques. Liberal strike benefits could be maintained, and no worker faced the hard choice of "scabbing" or seeing his family suffer. As one of the organizers put it, "The campaign

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has been over-organized rather than undermanned. The entire strength of the national organization is behind each shop. Working this way, we can carry on a strike for years if we have to. There is no question of defeat."

Third, the retailers took a hand: The most interesting, perhaps the most important phase of Hillman's campaign from the point of view of the labor movement was this plan to mobilize the merchant's influence over the manufacturer, the impressive authority of buyer over seller, on the side of the workers. The names of the retailers who appeared on the Philadelphia scene, and the precise form their activity took, have not been given out. This information is held strictly confidential by those who possess it. It is generally known that one of the first settlements in the market was brought about by the good offices of a merchant with interests both in Rochester and New York who met with the employer and a group of union representatives and helped establish a common understanding. An influential Chicago merchant who knew at first hand the results of Amalgamated organization in the Chicago market, helped effect a prompt settlement in a Philadelphia shop with which he had had dealings. A third retailer persuaded the employer to "talk things over" with union leaders whom he had hitherto refused to meet, and this "talk" was the basis of a settlement in the shop.

We do not know the arguments brought forward, the turn the persuasion took, but speculation is interesting, and, perhaps, not wholly beside the mark. One can imagine the Chicago merchant, for instance: "I hated to see the union come into Chicago. I said to myself I wouldn't want any union leaders telling me how to run my business, and I reasoned the contractors felt the same way about it. Looking at it from my own angle, I thought it would mean one fight after another, with the market all torn to pieces—orders not filled on time, bad work, big overhead and all the rest of it. The way things turned out was certainly a surprise to me. There's been real peace in our Chicago market. And that doesn't mean peace with a lot of grousing and unrest just under the surface, either. The workers have been thinking about their jobs instead of scrapping with their bosses. Orders have been filled on the dot. Besides all that, it's a fact that the union has improved workmanship and cut down overhead. I know it sounds like the bunk, all this talk of theirs about 'research into production processes,' and 'introducing efficiencies.' But I'm here to tell you that's exactly what they've done in Chicago. Now, I want to do business with you people, but of course I can't place an order with a shop that's all torn up by a strike. I'd like to see you get together with your workers, and try out this union scheme of theirs—give it a fair trial. To be among the first firms in the market to settle would give you an edge on some of your competitors. And once things in your shop are running smoothly again—"

The Amalgamated studies skill and efficiency as well as labor problems

In imagination, one can call up a picture of the merchant with big stores in New York and factories in Rochester, playing host to the Philadelphia employer and the group of union representatives he had invited to join him at lunch. "Now, I haven't brought you boys together today to lecture you on how to run things here in Philadelphia. All I'm interested in is my order. I want to place it with Mr. Blank here. He and I have been doing business together for quite some time now. But my order hasn't a Chinaman's chance unless Blank and his workers can get together and begin to turn out A1 suits and overcoats again. My notion in coming over here to Philly like this was that maybe I could help things along a little by telling you just what our experience with the Amalgamated has been in Rochester and New York for the last nine or ten years—"

And that third retailer might have said, "Look here, Doe, you've got a lot of notions about the union, and I'm not saying they're right and I'm not saying they're wrong. I do say they don't seem to be getting you anywhere. That means things aren't shaping up so I can place my usual order with you, which upsets my winter plans considerably. Now, what I suggest is that you take another tack. You get together with this bunch and talk things over. You may find all your notions about them are right, and you may not. If you're right, you'll be in a lot stronger position for giving them a chance to say their say. If not, maybe you can fix things up with them so you can get going in the shop. And I, for one, am darned anxious to see your

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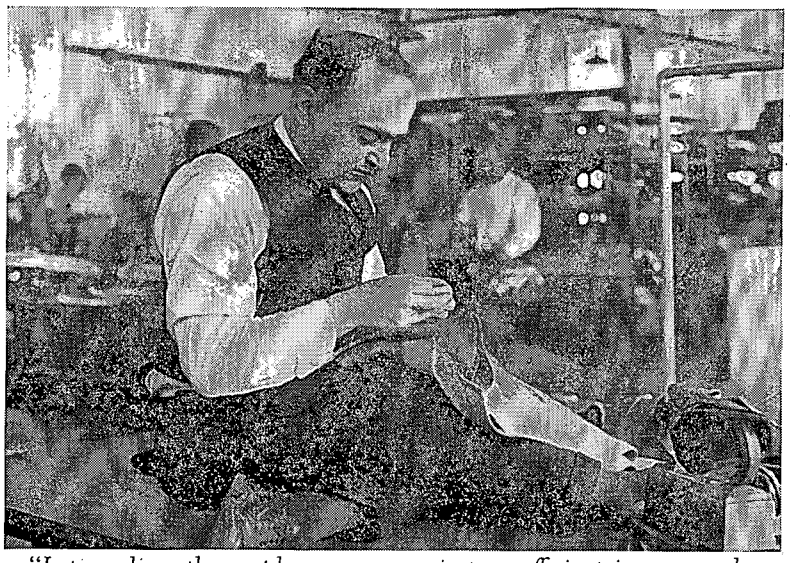

"Let us show the employers we are just as efficient in our work—

wheels begin to turn again—in all our sakes."

The Daily News Record, the official trade journal of the clothing industry, commented on this significant phase of the campaign:

> Merchants are concerned with stability and integrity from those sources which supply their clothing requirements and hence desire some reasonable assurance of continued and uninterrupted deliveries throughout the season. It is therefore only natural that retailers should take time by the forelock and bring sufficient pressure to bear to establish a basis of understanding between the union and the manufacturer. These retailers, it must be understood, are not so concerned with Amalgamated-Union-made garments as they are with the dependence upon seasonal deliveries. . . . This phase of retail interest is one that is being injected into labor relationships and represents a condition, it is pointed out, which displays the position of the merchant in the cycle of production and distribution. His position is perhaps more strengthened today than ever before because the independent manufacturer needs the independent store as well as the chain store organization.

The campaign began with a strike, first in one then in another of the smaller shops. No union effort in the Philadelphia market had ever succeeded, and at the start most employers treated this activity with contempt. In fact, after several of these strikes had been settled by agreements with the union, organization news was still "played down." Thus a Daily News Record report of an early-June walk-out from a shop in the Kirschbaum Building:

> The company stated that shortly before noon, a few employes quit work, and officials of the concern were unable to ascertain what their grievances were. The rest of the employes "stood around" according to the officials of the company and later left the building. . . . On behalf of the firm it was stated their belief is that the strike will be of short duration.

Early in August, a strike was called in the shop of H. Daroff and Sons, one of the largest and most influential employers in the Philadelphia market. Fourteen leading non-union houses, doing a total business of forty million dollars a year, immediately arranged to pool their production as well as their financial resources, agreeing, according to The News Record, "to come to each other's assistance in the event of a stoppage or strike." The union kept pickets around the Daroff shops, but the picketing was quiet and orderly. In addressing a meeting of Daroff workers the day the strike was called, Sidney Hillman said:

"Walk the picket line smiling. . . . Don't let anything provoke you. Observe the law strictly, because that is just what your employers don't want you to do. Remember this is a free country in which the rights of all men and women are recognized. All you are trying to do is to have these rights transferred to the shops."

A few weeks later, eight employers joined in applying for relief through the courts. They obtained one of the most sweeping injunctions ever issued in a strike situation. Under the restraining orders issued by Judge William H. Kirkpatrick of the U. S. District Court (eastern Pennsylvania), members of the Amalgamated were forbidden to strike, to picket, to "interfere in any way with employes of the complainants in their desire to work for complainants," or to use the organization's funds "in aid or furtherance . . . of any of the acts hereinabove enjoined." A storm of adverse public opinion from many quarters greeted such use of the power of the federal court in a labor dispute. On September 16, Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin demanded on the floor of the Senate that the Judiciary Committee include these preliminary injunctions in its investigation of the whole subject of labor injunctions. Senator LaFollette said, "If there ever was a more glaring example of the misuse of the injunction in labor disputes under the power of the court than these temporary injunctions, I think the record fails to disclose it." He added, "Some of the provisions of these injunctions will, if they shall become permanent, deprive thousands of citizens of their basic right to organize for the protection of themselves and their fellow workers." On the same day that Senator LaFollette introduced his resolution, Judge Kirkpatrick modified the provisions of the temporary injunctions to permit the Amalgamated to enlarge its membership in what The Daily News called "a peaceful and lawful manner," though the union was forbidden to try to induce employes to join a strike or to violate the so-called "yellow-dog" contracts which the plaintiff employers had required the workers to sign.

—as we are in standing up for our rights"

The union appealed from Judge Kirkpatrick's order to the Circuit Court. Early in October, Judge Kirkpatrick added to the record a formal opinion of fifteen typewritten pages, in which he stated for the information of the appellate court his reasons for issuing the injunctions. In this opinion (*Continued on page* 302)

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Sin or Symptoms?

By SMILEY BLANTON, M.D., and MARY HOWELL ROSS

IN time of trouble people turn, as they always have turned and probably always will, to parents, teachers, and possibly in the largest numbers, to the "father confessor," priest or parson. To him whose theology takes the traditional form of the doctrine of human depravity and miraculous salvation through divine grace, the problem of helping such people is no more difficult than it ever was. But to the minister whose religion includes the fearless investigation of all possible sources of truth and the desire to use all contributing knowledge, our increased understanding of the nature of human behavior makes it impossible to keep on meeting appeals of this sort with only the traditional solace or rebuke.

The studies of the psychiatrists are revealing to us the astonishing varieties of situations which may produce failure and unhappness. Behavior which a generation ago would have been painted in simple black as "selfishness," "dishonesty," or "total depravity" now shows a whole range of colors and causes to one who can understand its real nature. Among those who offer advice in pulpit, in the study or by the written word, there are still plenty who believe, with the friends of Job, that trouble or suffering is a sign of sin. But others feel that what former geneations branded as sin may prove to be symptoms of emotional illness as real as cancer. To treat the symptoms as the real difficulty is like treating cancer of the stomach as indigestion. People who are sensitive, anxious, moody, timid, over-aggressive, morbidly suggestible, seclusive, or sullen are suffering from handicaps as severe as poor eyesight or a twisted spine. To blame them, or merely to condole with them, does nothing at all to get at the fundamental difficulty. They need the same skilled diagnosis and care that is given to the physical sufferer.

This increased understanding has made evident the need for a more thorough-going and rather different training for those who venture to advise people in trouble. To help in solving emotional problems such as arise in the lives of most normal people, requires thorough and scientific methods. Because of the special authority which he derives from his holy office the minister is often confronted by conditions, such as timidity, morbid self-consciousness, guilt and shame, depression and even melancholia, which can be handled only through grasp of the principles of mental hygiene. But will an understanding of the Johannine problem, the nature of Ritschlian theology, or even the principles of the social gospel, desirable and necessary though these may be, show *why* sixteen-year-old Tom seems to be trying deliberately to go to the dogs in spite of the efforts of a religious father to save him? If all of the people who come to the minister for help were really confused about the interpretation of the Bible passages, the meaning of the doctrine of the Trinity, or the problem of the existence of God, his equipment of liberal theological training would seem more adequate; but Tom's father and others like him bring their appeals often and insistently, and he even feels at times that there are emotional difficulties which are closely connected with what seem at first purely theological ones.

IN attempting to learn something of the types of problems presented to a liberal minister today, the writers have made a study of the questions published each day in the column conducted by Dr. S. Parkes Cadman in The New York Herald Tribune, which Dr. Cadman selects as representative of the trends of thought in the many letters he receives.

Between February and June, 1928, and between June and September of the same year, six hundred and twenty-four questions were printed. Of these, one hundred and thirty-six dealt with emotional problems which fall in the field of mental hygiene rather than in that of religion. Forty-two other questions show indirectly that they involve emotional problems in the field of mental hygiene. When, for example, a man asks, "Why is marriage a woman's paradise and a man's inferno?" it seems fairly obvious that the questioner is poorly adjusted to marriage. The rest of the questions, four hundred and forty-six, dealt with religion and general information—literary or historical; or were requests for Dr. Cadman's personal opinion on an enormous variety of subjects.

If these questions be at all representative of those presented to other ministers throughout the country, one-fourth to one-third of the people who seek advice from the church have problems that can best be handled by one who has had psychiatric training rather than theological training. Forty questions—about 6 per cent of the total number—deal directly with difficulties arising between husband and wife. Here is a wife who is consumed with jealousy and who sees in her husband's every act of courtesy to other women his secret love for them. The husband has denied his wife's accusations flatly. What can the counselor do to help if he does not know something of the childhood and adolescent development which produced

NEWSPAPER columns and radio talks are the modern, big city equivalents of the confessional of a simpler society where souls in distress may secure the help and consolation of a pastor. The broadcasted replies may serve many others in similar plight, or they may prove grotesque misfits. Drawing on their experience in advising college students, the authors of this study of Dr. Cadman's great flock point out the need for psychological as well as religious and social training for ministers in the theological seminaries—a point where religion and science can truly meet.

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this attitude of suspicion in the wife? Except by great good fortune, can his advice be anything but destructive unless he has some knowledge of the subconscious motives which underlie morbid jealousies?

Morbid jealousy may be due, for instance, to a subconscious feeling of guilt on the part of the person who suffers from it without her actually having been untrue to her partner. She may let her imagination dwell on the secret joys of a love affair with someone else. But these thoughts, being offensive to her moral sense, are immediately suppressed into the subconscious mind and there give rise to a feeling of guilt. In order to relieve her mind of this burden, the woman projects the guilt in imagination to her partner. She says to herself, "I have not thought of being untrue to you, but you were untrue to me." This is a well known device by which one subconsciously escapes from facing one's own difficulties.

Another cause for morbid jealousy is the desire on the part of the jealous ones to be free of their partners. Unwilling to face the troublesome fact that their love is dead, they suppress the idea, but the desire for freedom will not be downed. The subconscious mind is determined to find some excuse for breaking the unwelcome bond. The actions of husband are misinterpreted. The wife says to herself, "Now that my husband is untrue to me, I am free. I no longer need to give my love and loyalty."

Still another cause may be traced back to the relation in earlier years between the child, now grown, and its parent. It sometimes happens that a parent gives the child so much attention, care, and love that the child becomes unduly dependent and is jealous of everyone who interferes with this unwholesome relationship. When such children marry they may transfer the same childish attitude that they had toward their parents to their husbands or wives. Morbid jealousy in such cases is due to the continuation of a childish attitude which need never have been established if the home training had been healthful.

BEFORE one can advise wisely there must be a thorough understanding of the motives that lie back of jealousy. To warn a jealous woman that suspicion makes matters worse, may encourage her to play the role of a happy wife for awhile, but it only covers up the trouble for the time being and keeps her from getting in time the help which might have been effective.

Another case presented in Dr. Cadman's questions is that of the husband whose second wife acts the part of tyrant toward his daughter by his first wife. It takes a remarkably skillful, kind, and subtle man to keep two women happy in the same house, even if one is a child-woman. The Chinese ideogram for "trouble" is two women under the same roof. It may be that the father's attitude toward the child is a constant reminder to the second wife that he loves his first wife better than he does her. If such were the case, instead of "taking a firm stand with the second wife" it would be very much better for the husband to make her realize that she is as much loved as the first.

Another problem presented to Dr. Cadman concerns a woman who is leaving her husband because he refuses to provide a home for them apart from his family. He, in turn, defends his action because she refuses to him any expression of affection. She brands these as silly, admits that sex is repugnant to her, and adds that her mother thinks she should have left her husband long ago! Dr. Cadman is right in calling this an abnormal situation from both angles; but, again, to remedy such a state of affairs, the causes must be understood. There is no indication in the letter that the wife really wants a fundamental change of relationship; probably she does not understand what is involved in their present unhappy state. The one who deals with such a tangle needs all the light which can be obtained from any lay source.

Another letter comes from a young woman of twenty-three. After ten months of happiness in marriage, she has experienced a complete revulsion against her husband, whom at first she loved passionately. The minister's suggestions may make life bearable to her, though she seems hopeless of its ever being more than tolerable. Marriage due to infatuation or ecstatic love, as any French novelist can tell us, very often ends in a feeling of revulsion or disgust. Apparently what this young woman needed before marriage was more of DeMaupassant and less of Pilgrim's Progress.

Often girls brought up on Pollyanna books and books like Robinson Crusoe, where cheerfulness and ingenuity always win, have quite a wrong view of life as it really is, and especially of the relation between lovers. All of the striving in the world will not keep people happy if they have incorrect ideas of marriage, are physically frigid, or fundamentally unsuited to each other. It is one of the most delicate and difficult things in the world to steer love after marriage from the whirlpool of passionate infatuation into the quiet and happy reaches of friendly waters.

None of these problems are isolated in the lives of the people concerned. They are symptoms of habitual attitudes established in childhood which lead to maladjustment not in these specific situations alone, but in any others in which there is a similar set-up.

A second sphere of difficulties concerns the relation of parent and child. These difficulties comprise about 5 per cent of the total and number twenty-eight questions. A father wishes to know whether it is advisable to whip a "strong-willed" child when everything else seems to have failed. What has the average seminary graduate learned from the child guidance clinics, the nursery schools, and the pioneer work done in some of the present-day progressive schools to help him to answer this question? To say that a "strong-willed" child is not so often strong-willed as

They Asked Dr. Cadman About:

In the field of mental hygiene

	No.	Per cent
1. Marital difficulties	40	6
2. Child-parent relationship	28	5
3. Emotional difficulties—overt	69	11
4. Questions indicating underlying emotional difficulty	42	7
	179	29%

In other fields

5. Moral questions	30	5
6. Theology and religion	137	22
7. Literary information and criticism	40	7
8. General information (factual)	78	12
9. General advice—Dr. Cadman's personal opinion	160	25
	624	100%

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he is "selfish" and "disobedient" does not make matters clearer.

Because of his helplessness, the infant is served as no tyrant of the ancient world ever was. By the time he is a year old he is completely selfish and self-centered. But, as soon as he begins to walk and to talk, he must learn to get along with other people. At the same time he must satisfy his own desires to a reasonable extent. If he is allowed to do pretty much as he pleases he becomes selfish and aggressive. But if authority is thrust on a child harshly and unwisely he becomes timid, has a feeling of insecurity, or may revolt against authority as vested in parents and teachers and he is designated a "stubborn, strong-willed, obstinate, disobedient" child.

It may be that this boy's "stubbornness" is only a natural defense which he is making in a fight for legitimate freedom. In fact, most of the unpleasant traits which children have are psychological corns which they develop as protections against the unwise pressure by the adults around them. Obviously such a boy could not be helped without some knowledge of the principles of mental hygiene, and possibly the chief emphasis here, as usually, must be directed toward the parent rather than the child.

There is the all-too-familiar problem of the parents who sacrifice to give daughter or son a college education only to find at the end of the four years that a perfect wall of misunderstanding and lack of sympathy and appreciation has been built up. The daughter can't bear home—father and mother "have no ideas;" the sons do not accept father's religious views, and theirs seem dangerously liberal to him. Father wants son to get a job and give up research, while son insists it would break his heart not to continue his studies.

ANOTHER father reports, "'Dad is behind the times' is the remark I am accustomed to hear. I don't want to be out of touch, but I can't surrender my convictions." Another letter presents the problem of a daughter of divorced parents who has just discovered the father her mother has allowed her to consider dead. The two have taken a tremendous liking for each other, but his second wife refuses to let it be known that the girl is his daughter.

Still another gives us a picture of a "pious hypocrite" whose mistreatment of both wife and daughter has made them both practically invalids. They are dependent on him financially, but their home is a hell. "What can a daughter do under these circumstances?" In a parent-child relationship, the adjustment of the child's problem is impossible without an understanding by the parents of their own childhood, for yesterday this day's madness did prepare. Clinics which make a specialty of behavior problems of children do not presume to offer advice until they have searched two generations back for the origin of the problem.

A third group of questions, numbering sixty-nine, 11 per cent of the whole group, are concerned with emotional difficulties connected with the adjustment to life in general. Many of these questions deal with lack of social success and some with difficulties in the realm of sex. Forty-two questions, or 7 per cent of the total, although showing symptoms of emotional difficulties of the same sort, come from people who apparently are not aware of the cause of their troubles.

A young man finds everything in life monotonous and tame. To all appearances he has attained a fair amount of success, but he is overcome by a feeling that he is a failure because everything is "about as interesting as a morgue on this supposedly glorious earth." He works steadily but is bored to extinction.

A young woman, who also finds herself in surroundings which do not interest her, beats against the bars of her cage and uses up limitless energy in contrasting her passionate longing for good music and her fitness to live and appreciate a colorful, glowing life with the rasping ditties played around her and "the ugliness that corrodes the very soul." The questions in others complain simply that life is flat, stale, and monotonous.

THIS group show that the writers have deep seated and fundamental difficulties. Often such people are suffering from a mild depression, which has nothing to do with their actual achievements and successes in life. In some instances a slight intensification of this mood might lead them to suicide. Mild feelings of depression, extreme self-conscousness, or a morbid sense of guilt and shame are not infrequently thought by the victim to be due to some secret sin. To encourage such a feeling in these sufferers or to make them feel that their difficulty is due to some moral defect or negligence is likely to accentuate their morbid condition.

In our psychiatric records is a young man who had a mild depression in which he accused himself of being immoral and dishonest. These accusations had no basis in fact, but were due to his emotional illness. One day the young man went to his minister and said,."I am afraid I have committed an unforgivable sin. I fear my soul is lost forever." The minister tried to console him, but finding this futile said, "It may be you have committed some grievous sin which endangers your salvation. We will pray and see if the Lord will help you." The minister's attitude confirmed the man's conviction of guilt and he was plunged into deeper dejection from which he recovered only after many months of hospital treatment.

In two instances people complained to Dr. Cadman of suffering from shyness and feelings of inadequacy and inferiority which made them miserable socially and unsuccessful in their professions. Such cases are often due to unwise early training, and the treatment must consist in the re-education of the emotional life as well as the adjustment of the person to his surroundings.

Sometimes people get into the wrong profession because of feelings of inferiority. Again consulting our files, we find an instance of a shy young army officer who had gone to a military academy with the hope of overcoming his timidity. He had felt that he was a coward, and over-compensated for it by placing himself in a position which would require that he be aggressive and courageous. He was unhappy in his work, and wished to resign from the army, but he felt it would be cowardly to give up. The wise thing for this man to do would be to get into work for which he was suited and in which he could achieve some success and then his feelings of inadequacy and his timidity would tend to disappear.

THERE are ten more letters from men and women who suffer from overwhelming shyness. One, a teacher, says, "I have a well-balanced education, yet I am terribly self-conscious, and when I am in the presence of people I feel backward and display my mental embarrassment by facial reactions and nervousness. What is such a condition due to?" Another, a young man of twenty-seven, wonders if "the training to be derived (*Continued on page* 305)

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The Mother Clutch

By MARY EDNA McCHRISTIE

Drawings by Helen B. Phelps

"LADY, look at my ear! Look at my ear!" Bill was his own announcer as he rushed frantically into the Court of Domestic Relations, clutching the lobe of his right ear. His young face was red, his eyelids puffed, his fingers tenacious. Even though ears are about as interesting as spinach, no one argues with a man so angry as Bill. We looked. We discovered that his right ear had had a sad experience, for placidly resting within its canal were the remains of a hot potato. Bill had run two blocks to court, trying to hold the potato in place—a position suggestive of an arrested salute. Only after we had admitted this Irish evidence did he consent to drop his arm and sit down. It took a few moments for Bill to recover from his anger and the unexpected mealy impact—after all, hot potatoes *are* hot.

"My wife threw 'em at me. We've been married six months. She ain't ever done this before. I can't figure out why she got so darned sore."

"What had you said to her?"

"Nothin'—just tellin' her to be nice to Ma. You see, we live in the upper flat in my Ma's house. Betty (that's my wife) telephoned her mother for a cake recipe, and my Ma cried—that hurts a woman who's a good cook. I was discussin' this with Betty when she—"

"Maybe you nag; that might make her angry."

"I never nag. But each morning, so Betty won't forget, I tell her to be nice to Ma, who's always doin' something for me—darnin' my socks, mendin' my clothes, cookin' special dishes for me. You see, Ma knows what I can't eat. She knows that mayonnaise, white sugar and boughten bread all give me gas something terrible. Well, ain't it easier for Betty to remember these things than for me to use baking soda all the time?"

"Then what did Betty do?"

"You saw, didn't you? I was standin' by the stove, tellin' her what I just told you about Ma bein' so good to me, and she turned in a fury, reached for a pan of steamin' hot potatoes and threw them square at me."

Rubbing the side of his face, he went on. "You see, Lady, I'm not mindin' the burn, but a guy's got some feelin's."

The Referee privately sympathized and agreed that his impetuous half had been somewhat abandoned in her behavior. She didn't tell Bill that twice Betty had visited the court, and twice had been persuaded to return home and try it again. Arrayed against the adjusters was too strong a force—the misdirected, selfish love of a mother for her son, who even after his marriage never swerved in his allegiance to the first pair of eyes into which he had looked.

We sent for Betty. She came hurriedly, wearing a dollar-ninety-eight morning dress so immaculate that it assumed the dignity of a dinner gown—fresh, pretty, with red-rimmed eyes, carrying one handkerchief in her hand, another in her pocket, ready for any emergency. Bill turned his chair so that his red right ear was out of Betty's line of vision (Bill had the makings of a gentleman.)

"What happened this morning, Betty?"

She looked into the Referee's eyes. "The usual thing. Bill sayin' his morning prayer, 'Be nice to Ma today—be nice to Ma today.' After her trick last night and six other nights this week, keeping the evening paper from me so Bill could open it first, and Bill arriving two hours after the paper."

"Well, Betty," facetiously, "suppose we order two evening papers?"

"It's not that—it's deeper. Bill's mother hates me; she's jealous; she's tryin' to separate us."

BILL jumped to his feet. "Don't you dare say anything—"

"Bill, sit down, please. Let Betty talk."

"It's just this." Betty turned to face Bill, her words came pantingly, as if their passage carried pain. "I can't stand it, I tell you—I love you more than anything in the world, but I'm not going to live in the same house with your mother. I can't endure her nosin' around, her devoted mother-talk; she's a hypocrite and—"

Bill took hold of Betty's wrist. "Betty, don't you dare talk that way about Ma—she's good."

Betty jerked her hand away, got up from the chair, her eyes flashing into Bill's angry ones. "I'm leavin' you, Bill—this is goodbye."

"Leavin' me—for good, Betty?"

"Yes, no girl on God's green earth would stand for your mother's tricks. I'm goin'."

The Referee showed the agility of a Punch-and-Judy operator as she caught Betty on her way out and pushed Bill back into his chair. Then she stiffened for action.

Looking squarely into Betty's eyes, and sending her an unspoken plea for understanding, she turned to Bill, talking as if they were alone.

"I can see that Betty makes you unhappy. She has a violent temper, that we know." Bill squirmed. "I imagine, too, that she isn't a particularly good wife

"Lady, look at my ear . . ."

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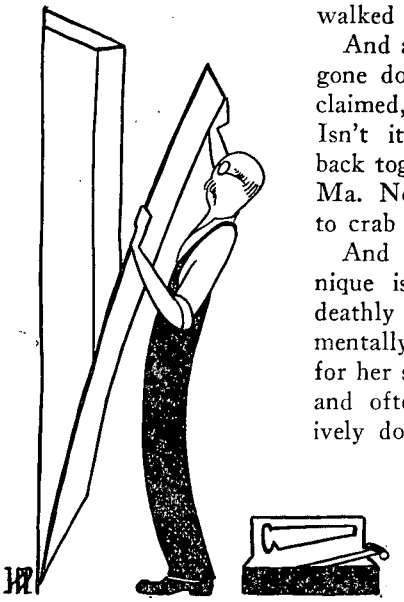
or a very capable housekeeper. I don't suppose she can even cook."

Jerking round to face Betty, showing the same degree of excitement as when he tried to dodge her morning decoration, he yelled, "I'll be darned if my wife ain't a better housekeeper than any woman in these diggin's." Bill realized he had made a social blunder. "Of course, nobody can expect so much home stuff from maiden ladies. (The man always does get even). "But let this sink in—I won't have Betty talked about, understand?"

Turning to his wife, grabbing her hand, he went on, "Tell her about the tea rings you make—tell her." Betty blushed. "She can beat any woman in this city makin' tea rings—Mother's can't touch 'em."

"How wonderful! Does your mother enjoy them too?"

"No, she says they're too rich—tries to get me not to eat 'em on account of my gas—but oh boy, I devour 'em."



"Meek Lige Clopper hung his doors"

"Can't you try, Bill, to make your mother like Betty?"

"She does like her, Lady, but Betty just gets crazy when Ma tells her how to run her house and save money. She flies up, won't eat, and pouts for hours."

"Well, Bill, I hate to say it, but this case seems hopeless to me. You say you can't move—Betty won't live there with your mother—so perhaps you two had better consider a separation. Suppose you stay on with your mother—you say she's good to you, and let Betty go home and take back her old job."

"Betty go to work again? Never, so help me God!"

"But Bill, Betty must have something to occupy her time; she'll be terribly lonely."

Bill wasn't exactly calling this a party.

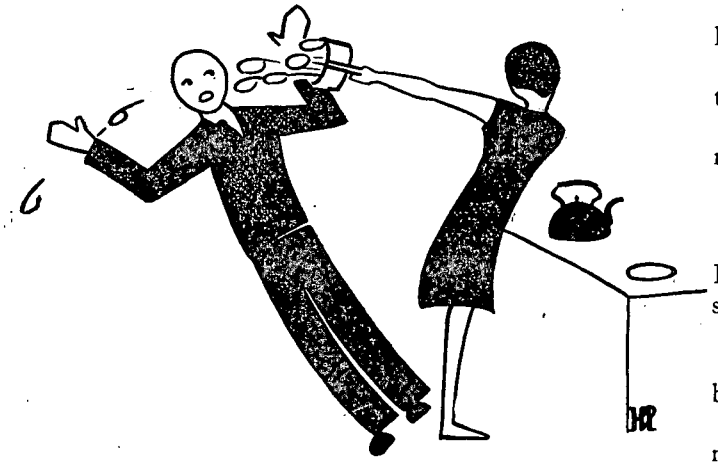
"Then, after a separation, if you two continue to feel the same about things, we had better consider divorce. After all, we can't tie Betty up for the rest of her days to a man who prefers to live with his mother."

"No other man will ever get Betty, I'll tell you that."

"Well, naturally, Bill, you'll have nothing to say about that if she gets a divorce."

"Divorce! Hell! Come on, Betty—forget it—we'll go to ourselves—we'll move away from Ma."

And these two beginners, accompanied by a little, fat, nude idiot, whose only idea of recreation is shooting arrows, walked rapidly out, headed toward home.



"My wife threw 'em at me . . . steamin' hot potatoes!"

And at that moment, the curtain should have gone down, and the audience should have exclaimed, "How fascinating social work must be. Isn't it lovely that the young couple went back together?" But the audience didn't know Ma. No social worker was going to be allowed to crab her last act.

And we should have realized that no technique is scientific enough to disengage that deathly mother clutch. Biologically, fundamentally, this sense of possession of a mother for her son is sometimes one of deadly intensity and often unscrupulous. So subtly, so effectively does this mother clutch operate that the joys of the honeymoon often constitute only a short preliminary to divorce court proceedings.

Fearing Mother, we summoned her to the office. Sullen, provocative, she contributed nothing to the conversation until the worker deliberately said, "Well, your son seems mad about his wife."

Then the tension broke. Snapping her fingers, she screamed out hateful aspersions and sank back into her chair, trembling from the effort. The intensity of her hatred was sickening. Half rising, she screamed out, "Mothers who say they love their son's wives lie. Do you hear me, they lie—damned lies at that. I lay awake at night thinking how I hate her. She took my son away from me. He was too young to marry. He was all I had, his pop died when he was ten—but I'll get him back, you'll see." Snatching up her things she rushed out, and her challengers knew themselves defeated even before the real fight began.

LATER in the week, Bill telephoned for an appointment. This time he pranced down the hallway, holding his hands in a new position, smilingly balancing something which smelled suspiciously like hot tea ring. (Imaginatively we could hear Bill saying, "Now, Betty, get busy and bake a tea ring for me to take to court—them old maids have little enough in their lives.") Inwardly we prayed that Bill would always feel an inner urge for tea ring. That fateful combination of flour, sugar, butter and raisins was not only an accomplishment on Betty's part, but a real source of annoyance to Betty's mother-in-law.

After we had eaten all the tea ring, we decided to talk to Bill. He was full and he looked happy.

"Tell Betty we loved it—she's a wonderful cook. You're lucky, Bill."

"I'll say, with her and Mother both tryin' to make things I like, I've got a cinch."

"Have you had any chance to look for another apartment, Bill?"

"No, not yet, been busy."

"Still planning to go, aren't you?"

"Say, lady, I may as well be on the level with you—I haven't tried. I know what movin' will mean to Ma, so I'm just keepin' quiet. Betty is takin' it all right."

"I thought she looked worried and thin."

"Well, come to think of it, she does, but I know it can't be the movin'—she never mentions goin'."

"Bill, do you remember the day you and Betty were married?"

"Do I? Say, she was the prettiest girl ever got a license

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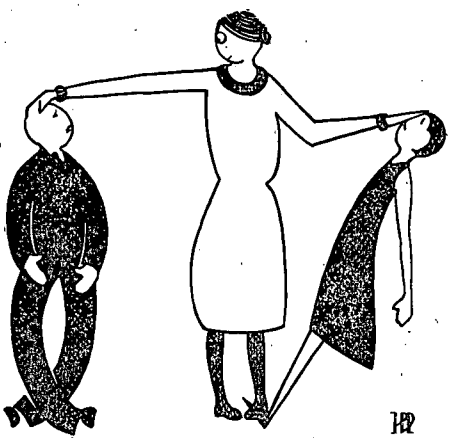


"She took my son away from me"

in this court house! You know she was kind of soft about the wedding — wanted just us two, so we slipped away in the evening, about sundown, and went to my mother's church out of town a ways. When I stood there beside her and held her hand, and she looked up at me kind of frowning like, I got such a lump in my throat, I couldn't swallow. Funny how a wedding upsets a guy."

"But, Bill, do you remember the marriage service?"

"Sure."

"I mean the vows you took?"

"Sure, lady. I know what you're leading up to—about clingin' to the wife before all others.' But listen, I'm not givin' Betty up for Ma. Pop died when I was just a kid and I can't let her live alone."

"Is she dependent upon you for money?"

"No, she's got houses, the rent keeps her. But she just seems to cling to me. I can't pass her up."

"We're not asking that, Bill. But living in your own flat in some other suburb would give you and Betty a chance to plan your own lives. You could have your mother out for Sunday, see her in the evenings, and Betty could have a place of her own which she could furnish to suit herself."

"But Ma's furniture's all right; old-fashioned like, but well made. Lady, this beats me—two women who love the same man fighting all the time."

And then we knew that Bill must undergo an operation. Efficient social workers deplore the use of the knife; it's often disastrous; but Bill must be hurt; he must be made to understand.

"My dear man, open your eyes and see what your mother is doing to Betty."

"But lady, Ma's an angel to her, and Betty says nothin' about leavin'."

"Betty's a sport. She won't ask you again."

And Bill, voicing the cry of all masculinity, "Well, I'll be blowed if I can understand women!"

"Bill, do you know that your mother inspects Betty's rooms every day? Goes about spying for dirt, examining the furniture for scratches, opening the ice-box, the closet doors? Bill, can you imagine letting a man go over your shop that way?"

"Nixey. I'm a master plumber. I'd tell him where to get off at." Recovering himself, "but it's different with Ma. She's just interested. Betty mustn't mind things like that."

"Do you know that your mother talks to the neighbors about Betty?"

"That I won't believe."

"That she makes fun of her cooking, the bedroom set she painted green, her darning?"

"Say, those darns were funny and as big as callouses."

"Too, she talked about Betty's short skirts."

"Why, the kid's got the prettiest pair of —" Bill caught himself just in time.

"And tells how few clothes your wife wears."

"Clothes?"

"Underthings, I mean."

"Say, Betty's shorts ain't any shorter than any other shorts." Bill was becoming incoherent.

"She talks about Betty going to the movies alone."

"Well, I'm workin'. What can the kid do?"

"But she told Mattie Gibbs that she felt it her duty to follow Betty. She slips in and out of doorways and spies on her as she goes to the shows."

"Oh, that's terrible. Ma certainly wouldn't do that."

"Bill, do you love babies?"

"Do I? I'm just prayin' for the time when I can take my kid to the zoo and show it the animals. I see other guys out there with their kids. Say, they make these childless couples look sick. But what made you think of that just now?"

"I'LL be frank with you, Bill. I happen to know that two months ago Betty had an examination made by a physician to find out if she were physically o. k. to have a child."

"Good Lord, you don't mean she tried —"

"No, not that, Bill. But she wanted one so badly she was willing to go through any kind of treatment to make it possible. Your mother followed her, threatened her, said you would leave her if she had a child, that your father threatened the same thing when you were born."

"Didn't Betty keep on going to the doctor?"

"No, after your mother's threat she was afraid."

"Oh, my God, lady, and I want a kid more than anything. But Betty never talked about it, and I thought she didn't care."

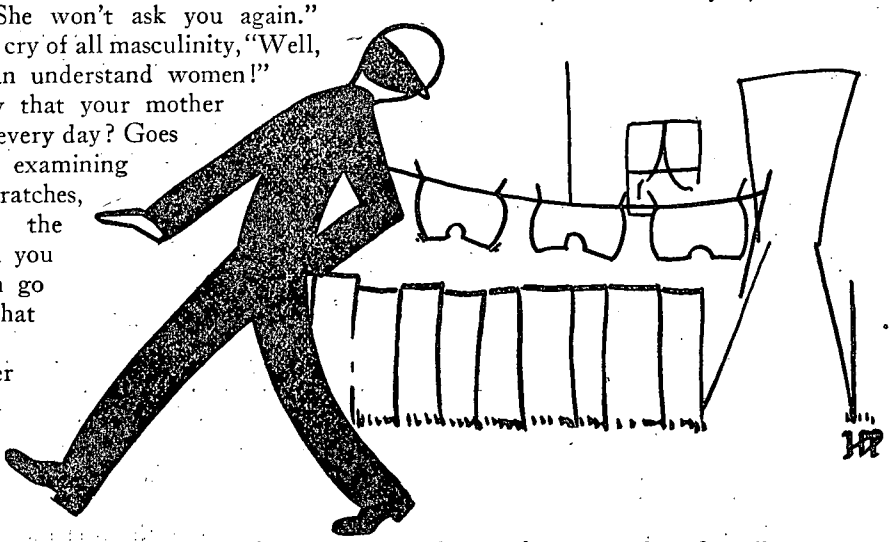
Holding his head in his hands, Bill mumbled to himself, "O Ma, how could you, how could you?" And in this room, smelling of warm freshly baked tea ring, young Bill met his first bitter disillusionment about women.

Bill rose to go. "Betty musn't feel mean toward Ma. She's kind of childish and old."

"How old, Bill?"

"Well, she's all of forty-five." The Referee flinched.

"Why, Bill, that's not old. She's young enough to marry again."



"Say, Betty's shorts ain't any shorter than any other shorts"

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"That's another bad thing too, Miss. Ma gave up two good chances on my account."

"How do you know?"

"Why she told me so herself."

The next day Mattie Gibbs, Ma's keen-eyed neighbor with one hundred per cent hearing, gave us the "low-down" on the case. She said Bill's announcement that he and Betty were going to move was shared by the whole neighborhood because of Ma's hysteria.

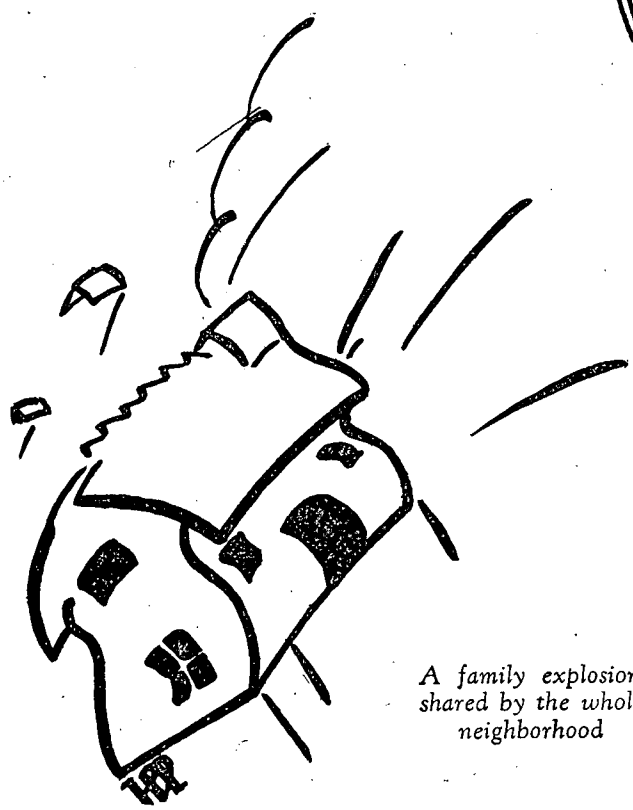
We realized that Ma was a challenge to our adjustment department. Must we placidly sit by and allow her unscrupulously, insidiously to wreck this marriage? Able to change conditions only partially, unable to alter attitudes, what could we do?

We kept in contact with Bill as assiduously as an insurance agent. We strengthened his purpose when he became sentimental. We reassured him of Betty's love and his mother's final adjustment. But knowing Bill and the woman who bore him, on that eventful moving-day we casually dropped in to call and we felt desperately nervous.

Bill's mother's attitude was ominous, sullen, secretive. Tight-lipped, the Referee instinctively realized that she had not yet counted ten on Ma. When the moving men entered the house, she staged a spell of hysteria, but Bill didn't bother; that was old stuff. None of us were prepared for the last act, and nothing makes an audience more resentful than that. Rushing over to Bill, throwing her arms about him, Ma cried out:

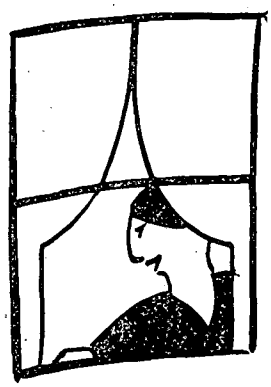
"You leave me, Bill, and I'll kill myself. See? See? I'll end things. I had you first. You're mine, I tell you—you can't go."

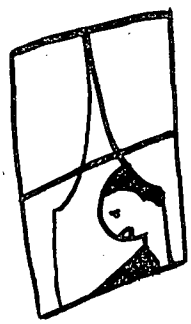
Her hand unclenched itself to show Bill a bottle of bichloride tablets. Son didn't know that they would never serve their purpose. He only sensed his mother's agony of mind, her intense, overwhelming love for him, so consuming that she preferred death to separation. And Bill was human.

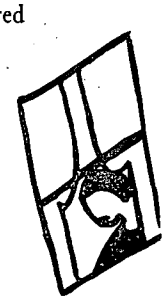


A family explosion shared by the whole neighborhood

He snatched the bottle from her hand, laid her on the couch, walked over to Betty, and looking into her eyes, deeply, supplicatingly, he saw there her agonized acceptance of the truth. His eyes turned back to his mother's pale face, rested there, comprehended what to him was the supreme sacrifice. His tense body relaxed, his young shoulders slumped as if







already accommodating themselves to their added burden. His decision was made. Wordlessly, this victim of the mother clutch communicated his message to Betty, who turned to the moving man, and made an apparently insignificant change in the address, giving her mother's home instead of the new apartment she had dreamed of sharing with Bill. At that moment, so full of pain, inconsequential impressions passed through Betty's mind: the lovely flower-papered bedroom and the gay breakfast nook, where she had planned to sit with Bill, early, very early in the morning. But the picture indelibly drawn was of a little alcove off their bedroom which she had insisted be papered pink, a mute apology, maybe, to the little one denied existence, or a prayer, who knows, that some time a little occupant might be allowed to come. Even the young Betties' dreams are not always of clothes and movies.

THERE followed weeks of impulsive pleas on Bill's part, quick reprisals on Betty's. Stubbornness was impartial, going first to live with Bill, then making Betty a long visit. Bill became irritable with his mother, fell off in his work. Betty lost interest in her job, and only relaxed when she could close her door and cry herself to sleep. This seemed to be the psychological moment for us to step out of the picture. Bill felt he could not leave his mother. Betty refused to live with him unless he did. We had to call a recess in the hope that love's natural reactions and time might adjust the difficulty.

Several months later, with the status of the case unchanged, these two principals and their star witness passed before the Divorce Court judge. Betty recited the charges, already incorporated in her petition, as a frightened child speaks her first piece in public. Bill made no attempt to contest the suit. His eyes reminded one of a chained dog longing to escape but afraid of a beating. Ma watched her son constantly, her eyes almost hypnotic. In less time than it takes to read the Twenty-Third Psalm, the salient points of this uncontested case were heard, and the principal actors in this mother-clutch drama hurried out so that some other principals could hurry in. The judge, fully cognizant of the possibilities of the case, had promised to take it under advisement, rendering no im- (*Continued on page* 317)

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The Small Man's Money

By HASTINGS LYON

DRAMA moved swiftly in the stock market. Strife between human psychology and economic principles furnished the element of conflict. The stage was set on a gigantic scale; the scenery painted on seven league canvas with brushes of comet's hair. Newspapers told from day to day that the decline in the prices of stocks amounted to billions in the aggregate.

It was sour satisfaction to the man sold out because of depleted margin that the price-making process of the stock exchange had not destroyed a dollar's worth of value; that the tools of power development, production and transportation were intact and capable of performing as efficiently as ever. He had lost part of what he believed was his ability to satisfy his wants. He had wakened from a fair dream to face a necessity for crawling out of bed in a chill room.

Moreover, the statement of no destruction of real values may be only momentarily true. If the repercussion of the stock market explosion dislocates the orderly economic processes, so that the tools of production cannot operate to capacity, they will not be worth as much as they have been. If labor cannot obtain full employment in operating these tools, the loss of output from the combined unproductiveness of labor and tools will result in the failure of great future values that should be created.

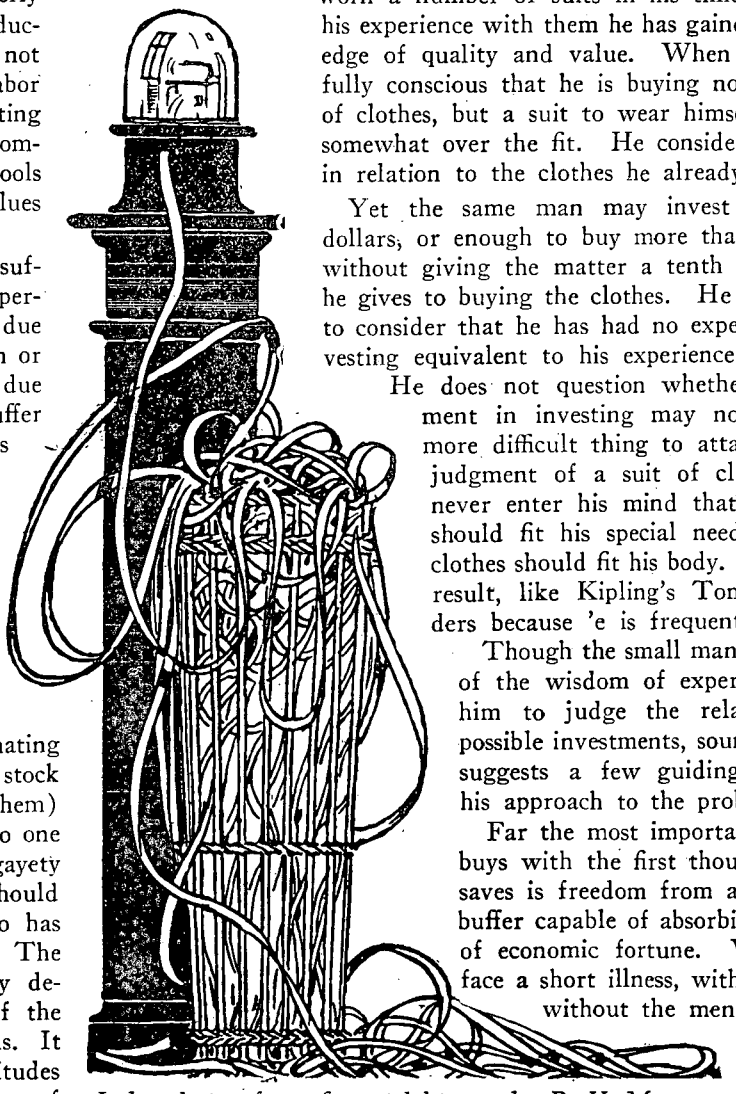
Insofar as the sold-out speculator has suffered the loss only of potential profits, perhaps we need feel for him only that pity due to human folly, which we all in one form or another abundantly manifest, that pity due to disappointed hopes, which most of us suffer to a large extent. But insofar as he has lost savings painfully accumulated through his sweat, whether of the brow or the body, a cruel thing has happened, which the decency of any human kindness would desperately try to prevent recurring, no matter what its moral origin.

Some people all the time and many people some of the time turn to the ever-ready American substitute for Monte Carlo, to the game more fascinating than the roulette of the Riviera, to the stock market, where the brokers (some of them) say their *"faites vos jeux, Messieurs."* No one should blame the intoxication of this gayety on the stock market any more than one should blame the sea for drowning a man who has ventured far out in a birch-bark canoe. The stock market is one of the most highly developed, and, in its proper uses, one of the most valuable of our economic institutions. It is no fault of the stock market that multitudes of "small men" financially, as well as many of larger girth, have recently found, when they thought they were putting their hand on a roulette wheel heavily loaded in their favor, that the whirring thing they touched was a buzz-saw.

The dramatic climax arrests attention and suggests a fresh consideration of what the man of small financial stature should be encouraged to do with that part of his funds which he sets aside for capital account. "When ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." If only the bliss were permanent, the saying would present an aspect of truth. But the bliss which arises from ignorance of investment usually lives a short life, albeit sometimes a merry one.

Many men give a good deal of time and thought to the selection of a suit of clothes costing less than a hundred dollars. A purchaser considers the kind of cloth, its wearing quality, its appearance in color, design and otherwise. He takes thought of its cut. Though he may be far from especially skilled in any of these matters, he has after all, worn a number of suits in his time, and through his experience with them he has gained some knowledge of quality and value. When he buys he is fully conscious that he is buying not just any suit of clothes, but a suit to wear himself. He fusses somewhat over the fit. He considers his purchase in relation to the clothes he already has.

Yet the same man may invest two thousand dollars, or enough to buy more than twenty suits, without giving the matter a tenth of the thought he gives to buying the clothes. He does not pause to consider that he has had no experience with investing equivalent to his experience with clothing. He does not question whether a fair judgment in investing may not be a vastly more difficult thing to attain than a fair judgment of a suit of clothes. It may never enter his mind that an investment should fit his special needs as a suit of clothes should fit his body. In the financial result, like Kipling's Tommy, "'e wonders because 'e is frequent deceased."



Jacket design for a financial history by R. H. Mottram

Though the small man may have none of the wisdom of experience to enable him to judge the relative merits of possible investments, sound general sense suggests a few guiding principles for his approach to the problem.

Far the most important thing a man buys with the first thousand dollars he saves is freedom from anxiety. It is a buffer capable of absorbing many shocks of economic fortune. With it he can face a short illness, with failure of pay, without the mental distress that retards recovery. He can lose his job and

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not suffer the harassment of fear while seeking another. If the job he has is of the unsatisfactory dead-end kind, and permits him no time to look for another, he can take the hazard of quitting and chance finding more favorable employment. In these and many other ways the first thousand dollars saved give peace of mind, with the greater courage and efficiency that come from it; they offer opportunity, scope, freedom of action.

These dollars can buy other comparable value. If they buy also even only four per cent in income, or forty dollars a year on the thousand dollars, this additional reward for the immediate self-denial of spending is certainly welcome. But if their owner could make his money earn fourteen per cent instead of four, the extra hundred dollars from investments would be insignificant compared with the large psychic income arising from the fact of the fund itself.

No further thousand dollars he will ever get can have a value at all comparable. If he sees what he thinks is an opportunity to double his capital in a short time by submitting it to what he believes no great hazard, he should consider that the second thousand dollars cannot be worth to him so much as a small fraction of his first thousand. He can make no gain half so precious as the stuff he hazards.

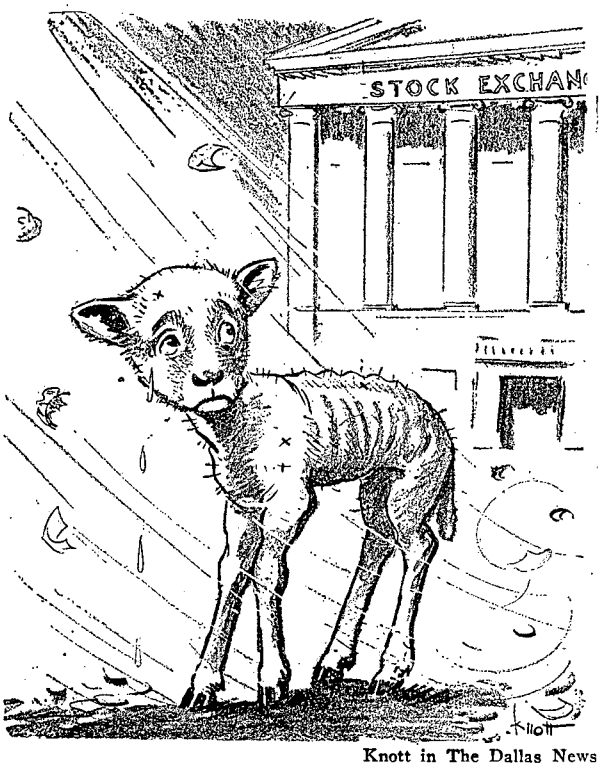
Various people have made various financial proposals to the financially small man in the course of the past decade and a half. During the war his government appealed to his patriotism and sold him eighty-five cent pieces for a dollar. Though he bought primarily because he thought his purchase expressed his loyalty to his country, his exhorters led him to believe that he was getting his money's worth of investment as well. His loss was the gain of those of his fellow countrymen who pay taxes. When the patriotic prop fell away from prices they also promptly fell to the level of comparative values.

High pressure salesmanship back of the patriotic appeal made capitalists of many people who would not otherwise have thought of joining that class. The fact that some were getting larger wages than before the war helped them to the discovery that the exercise of self-discipline could create a margin between income and expenditure.

After the war some, of their own accord, succumbed to desire for present enjoyment as opposed to enjoyment deferred. Traders relentlessly snared others and took away their liberties, sometimes for objects of present pleasure, more often for pieces of paper of greater expectancy than the ones they held, but frequently of much less worth. Mortality figures for tender new-born investors ran high.

Still, some survived; and desired to grow in financial stature. Many men appeared who professed a readiness to help a fellow creature on the path to fortune. Some of the helpful offered the instalment plan for affluence. Baby investors had been able to buy Liberty bonds in fifty-dollar pieces, war savings stamps in much smaller denominations; but even a single share of stock costs a hundred dollars. The argument for buying first and saving afterwards, instead of the ancient process of saving first and buying afterwards, was that prices were going up, and through "buying now" the purchaser would gain a large reward of profit while saving. Of course the process essentially served the purchaser in a modified and legal manner the purposes of the old-fashioned illegal bucket shop of enabling the man with a few dollars moderately to try the fortunes of speculation.

People who offered their services in this way professed their helpful intent, but would not pauperize their beneficiaries with charity. They made a charge for their service based on cost, and, naturally, some profit. And the cost is not insignificant. In a scant seven-hour day, allowing no time out for inevitable office sociability, the number of letters a stenographer can write, and entries a bookkeeper can make, is strictly limited; and at the post-war pay of stenographers and bookkeepers the cost of collection of a single instalment runs to something substantial. In short, the plan does not in the least put the small man on a parity with the large one.



Knott in The Dallas News

Shorn Again!

Two other plans to give the small man a participation in the increments of enlarging business and permit him to benefit by being a bull on America have come into an enlarged use. One is customer ownership, the other employe ownership. Both present the aspects of an "enlightened selfishness," and generally seem quite honestly and well intended.

Public utility managers feel that customers who have a financial stake in the service company are likely to be an influence in favor of a fair deal in rates. Though the interest of an individual as a consumer and his interest as an owner can seldom be in exact balance, the reasoning is sufficiently sound. Employers base their proposals of employe participation in ownership on the thought that the worker should have an opportunity to share in the profits he helps create, and that his so sharing tends to make him more interested in helping create them.

Unfortunately for the purposes of cultivating the loyalty and stimulating the energy of the worker, the employe who wants to participate in the profits does not want the correlative of sharing in the losses; when the losses happen they do not improve his mental state. In the case of manufacturing and merchandising enterprises, periods of declining earnings do happen from time to time. If the security is that of an operating public utility, substantial losses are less likely.

Both of these plans have other aims than providing the best investment possible for each individual. The invest-

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ment needs of the employes of a concern are likely to differ widely. The stock offered may not in the least satisfy the requirements for the investment of a first thousand dollars. A board of directors undertakes a large responsibility, which it may not be at all qualified to assume, when it urges its employes to buy stock in the enterprise.

Probably the outer impulsions of these various urges to action have only a little intensified the normal human inner urge to make large gains with little labor. But the education of the Liberty bond issues, the wider margin in wages for possible savings, the devices for interesting the small capitalist in the purchase of ownership securities, the prolonged bull movement with its show of profit, brought an ever greater number of people to try their fortunes in the stock market.

IN talking with young people one comes to realize that a generation has grown up since the war which had never seen a bear market, had never witnessed a demonstration that it is possible for prices to decline as well as to advance. The circle of small purchasers of securities steadily widened. On the subway one heard the clerk solemnly talking stock quotations with the stenographer; in the restaurant the waiter showed a familiarity with the "closing" more intimate than that of a man whose daily labor lay in Wall Street.

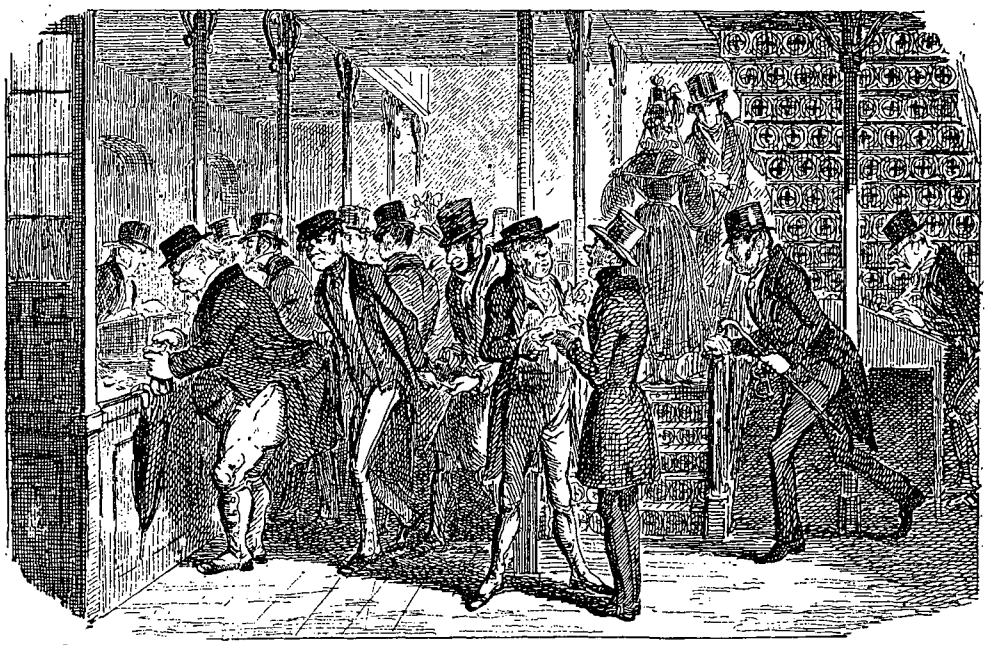
Thousands learned to purchase securities, but not necessarily what securities to purchase. Many of the purchasers have now received a second lesson in securities, with, for some, the proverbially high cost of tuition in the school of experience. Unfortunately the experience will discourage many from further self-discipline in saving. Hardier souls, however, will not give up, but will continue to seek for wisdom in dealing with their savings. If the wage-earners of the United States had sufficient determination they could in no great period of time buy control of all the factories, railroads, utilities and banks of the country.

First grain of the wisdom of investing is that the curse of the danger of losing a dollar always accompanies the blessing of having it. Though an investor cannot escape the danger, he can reduce it. For his first thousand dollars he should reduce it to a minimum. If such institutions as the New York and New England savings banks are available to him he can hardly do better than turn his fund over to one or more of them to take care of. Their costs are low. If such savings banks are not available, then he may select the nearest to equivalence.

While he is saving his first thousand dollars he can think about what he will do with it when he gets it. Usually he will have time enough to do some thinking. When his savings bank balance has grown to twelve or fifteen hundred, he might take his first thousand and invest it in some well protected, good market creditor security. As compared with continuing the full deposit in the savings bank, the transaction will advantage him little financially, and may result somewhat to his immediate disadvantage, for he will need to pay the rent of a safe deposit box in which to keep his newly acquired piece of paper. Why, then, buy the bond? Because he needs to continue his financial education into actual practice. He should be looking forward to the day when he will be a five-thousand-dollar man, a ten-thousand-dollar man, and so up. No plan of investment is of universal application. One man's needs are never exactly like another's. Whatever is said here should be taken with this qualification.

On attaining his third thousand, an investor might consider a creditor security of a little higher yield and a little greater risk, or one of the sounder stocks. The doctrine of buying a participation in profits has been roundly preached for the past decade. It is sound if acted on with discretion and in moderation. It will profoundly affect the future of plans of capitalization, and lead to capital structures more largely and even entirely of common stock. So long, however, as we have creditor securities and ownership securities, bonds and stocks, one affords some measure of the other. When apples can be bought for a nickel it is not necessary for the fruit eater to buy pears for a quarter of a dollar.

It is socially desirable that the small man should become an owner. He would see the business picture from two viewpoints and gain a fuller perception of economic truth. If he learns good judgment he will probably profit. But he must by labor learn some facts, and by the painful process of thinking develop some judgment. So long as investing is not his principal occupation he will be unable to become and stay well enough currently informed to exercise great skill. Indeed, the practice of such skill is hardly possible for one man. It needs the assistance of a staff of statisticians and a large sum spent annually for available printed data. Even with these aids a man lacks some of the most important kinds of information — personal knowledge of the human qualities concerned in the management of enterprise, the expert observation of engineers, and so on.



Dividend Day at the Bank, from George Cruikshank's Comic Almanack. Reproduced in A History of Financial Speculation by R. H. Mottram, Little, Brown.

(*Continued on page* 313)

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Drawing by Norah Hamilton

Efforts to Humanize Justice

By JANE ADDAMS

WE have been impressively told by one of our contemporaries that the love of justice which exists in the heart of man is the distinguishing mark of his humanity and should be respected as such. He also regards it as the supreme obligation of each generation to find the means by which it may be purified and still further increased. He warns us that this undertaking is made difficult by all which we do not perceive, or perceive incompletely, and by all that we question too superficially. It is at the mercy of every error of reason and of every ambush laid by personal interest. Hedged around by the most insidious dangers, it falls a victim to the strangest of oblivions and the most inconceivable blunders. Of all our spiritual efforts, it is the one that we should watch with the greatest care and anxiety, with the most passionate eagerness and solicitude.

During the last twenty years at Hull-House it is possible to trace at least three different trends in the direction of a wider justice. The first, obtaining a more intelligent justice, is illustrated by the establishment of a clinic in connection with the Juvenile Court in Chicago for the psychiatric study of delinquent children. The second, which might be called an enlargement of the field of justice, is illustrated by the extension of legal protection to prostitutes, who were for so long a time regarded as outlaws. The third, which could be described as a determination to be just to those "to whom we do not wish to be just," is illustrated by attempts to extend justice to various alien groups, although, unhappily, some of these attempts were negative in result.

In 1909, which opened the second twenty years at Hull-House, the Juvenile Court in Chicago became the scene of the first psychopathic clinic ever established for the systematic study of children in an effort to discover the causes of their so-called delinquency. Certain of our rooms facing on Halsted Street are occupied by the Juvenile Protective Association, an organization founded by the first Juvenile Court Committee in the hope of lessening the number of children brought into the court. One of our trustees, Louise de Koven Bowen, who has long been identified with the

EFFORTS to humanize justice in the state and city where Hull-House is now finishing its second twenty years, have taken three major steps: the establishing of a psychopathic clinic for the study of juvenile delinquents—to obtain a more intelligent justice; the extending of legal protection to prostitutes—enlarging the field of justice; the checkered record of justice to aliens, illustrated among others by Sacco and Vanzetti—including those to whom we "do not want to be just." This is the third of Miss Addams' revealing articles. The two preceding —Prohibition, and Immigrants Under the Quota—have both been selected by a Council of Librarians as among the ten outstanding articles of the month of publication.

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nurture and protection of Chicago's poorest children, has for thirty years served as chairman of this association and during most of that time the superintendents have been residents of Hull-House.

There was much heart-searching among the trustees of the association in regard to children who were brought before the Juvenile Court over and over again, and who later often joined the ranks of "juvenile-adult" offenders. We all felt that in addition to the study of conditions responsible for the delinquency of the child, there should be added the study of the child himself, not only that a scientific estimate of his abnormality might be placed at the disposal of the judge, but also that the child's full cooperation might be secured in the task of his own rehabilitation. Ethel Sturgis Dummer, one of the trustees much interested in child study, placed a goodly sum in the bank to guarantee the first five years of an experiment which from the first was rather overwhelmingly designated as the Psychopathic Clinic for the Study of Delinquent Children.

THE County Commissioners at once gave space in the Juvenile Court building and supplied the necessary clerical service. Almost from the beginning the able psychiatrist, Dr. William Healy, with the corps of probation officers, convinced the public that in many cases it is possible to discover some underlying cause for so-called bad behavior. At the end of five years, when Dr. Healy was called to a similar position in Boston, the county itself took over the entire clinic. Later the State of Illinois founded the Institute for Juvenile Research under Dr. Adler. It is located in a building of the University of Illinois but holds schools and clinics in various parts of the state. It is also responsible for the psychiatric study and suggestions for treatment of the inmates in various state institutions. The institute was enlarged and its usefulness increased by a research fund, subscribed later by public-spirited citizens of Chicago. Social workers come from every part of the United States to add a practical study of psychiatry to their equipment.

Partly as a result of these studies, and partly because several prominent criminal cases had been tried in Chicago which were most obviously the result of abnormality, I think we have all become more or less conscious that it is possible to trace in all of our courts at the present moment, what has been called "dual philosophies in the treatment of crime." Acting upon one theory, the crime itself is punished according to a well established code—so many years in the penitentiary for this crime and so many years for that. On the other hand, there is a growing tendency to individualize punishment, to find out what is fitted to a given criminal in order to deter him from further crimes and if possible to re-educate him.

THERE is much evidence that we are caught at this moment between these two theories and that the situation is so unformulated in the courts themselves that when the psychiatrists are called into a case and the attorney and judge get a very careful analysis of the mental condition of the prisoner, they encounter embarrassment by the extra-legal material upon their hands. No provision has been made for it and it is difficult to use it with dignity and decorum.

While this challenge to existing court procedure was in an earlier stage of development, we were already conscious of a curious reaction sweeping over the country in favor of severity of punishment as a deterrent to crime, leading even to the revival of old punishments which had been largely given up because of their brutality. One of the most glaring examples of belief in the efficacy of severe punishment occurred in Chicago in 1921 when the city was horrified by a very brutal murder committed by six young men and boys, apparently without any object, not even that of petty theft, as the truck gardener whom they killed early one morning as he was driving into the city had in his possession but a few dollars which he vainly offered in exchange for his life. In addition to the murder itself, there were hideous features of sex abnormality connected with the case, and public feeling ran high. The boys confessed to the revolting crime, which was apparently without mitigating circumstances, and throughout the trial bore themselves with unbroken bravado. Four of the young men suffered the extreme penalty of the law; two of them, brothers, were twenty-four and twenty-one years old, and another was less than nineteen. Two other boys, both under seventeen years of age, who were associated with the crime, were sent to the State Penitentiary.

Although a protest was made by many citizens against the brutalizing effect upon the community of such wholesale execution, the newspapers took the position that the committee, composed of social workers, the leading rabbi of the city, a well-known clergyman, and others, were condoning the crime, and so vigorously abused us that we never had an opportunity to explain that we were merely expressing a conviction that the situation was being treated unintelligently. A fair discussion might have brought out the fact that the hanging of four young men must have a sadistic influence on the community as a whole and affect especially the reveries of adolescents, each one of whom easily imagines himself "the stoical hero who mounts the gallows without flinching,"—a picture which is a thousand times more intriguing than a prosaic life in prison.

CAREFUL investigation by Harriet Vittum, head resident of North Western University Settlement, made clear that these boys had all been brought up in Chicago's most congested area, where the housing is the worst in the city and where the only amusements within walking distance were connected with saloons. The father of two of the boys said, less than a week before the day set for the execution: "I don't care what they do to them; it is nothing to me;" adding, with a shrug of his shoulders, "Neither of those boys ever brought home a penny." In one of the other homes, where eleven people lived in two dark, unsanitary, rear basement rooms, the old father, who had long been a rag-picker, discussed the probable hanging, saying that if Philip "swung," John, a younger brother, would have to bear alone the expense of the insurance on the life of the mother, and "she might die any day." The mother of the youngest boy, crying over the tub as she bent to the family washing, said that he had "always been a good boy at home." She was much distressed that his little sister, twelve years old, who was suffering from tuberculosis, had become so excited over the news of her brother's fate that she had had a hemorrhage and would probably die. "Where would the money come from for another funeral?"

Who that has ever studied such sordid conditions, can believe that what the situation needs is more brutality? To present to a mind already preoccupied with brutal and

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violent images, the picture of an execution may afford a dramatic end in a blaze of newspaper fame. The love of notoriety, dear to the adolescent heart, is at least satisfied in imagination.

The newspapers bring us every morning information concerning many crimes. We ardently wish that the psychiatrists could add to their analysis of individual minds a study of the social situation. We would like to have them if possible tell us what the effect upon the community is of a case of capital punishment? We would like to have a little historic perspective and to know, for instance, whether in those places wherein witches were executed others were deterred from becoming witches.

As Adler, the great Viennese psychologist, has been recently pointing out, there is in fact a morbid but very real attraction in the horrible. There is reason to believe that the shocking sadism of certain lynchings has been an incentive to the crime with which such notorious displays were connected, on a sort of unescapable hypnosis.

One result of the reaction in favor of severity of punishment was to arouse a great admiration for the use of drastic measures on the part of the public officials; a state's attorney received great acclaim and many votes when he could boast of the large number of men he had "sent over the road" or "sent to the chair." In the midst of a period of shocking lawlessness, the Chicago chief of police announced that he was ready to promote an officer who kills a criminal whom he is arresting. The chief is quite willing that the police officer should be judge, jury and executioner all in one, and he evidently has public opinion back of him, for the leading newspaper of the city gives prizes to policemen on the same basis, and the Bankers' Association of Illinois, thrown into a panic by the large number of bank robberies in the state, has offered rewards to anyone who brings proof that he has shot a *bona fide* safe-cracker; they say nothing of what becomes of the good citizen who, with the best intention in the world, shoots the wrong man, nor of the effect upon himself and other good citizens if he shoots the right one, disregarding all the safeguards society has built about human life by the insistance that every man, however criminal, is entitled to his day in court.

IN the midst of these divided counsels, the treatment of the young criminal proceeds with the unsatisfactory results divided aims always entail. It is impossible to carry out either line of procedure with vigor, for it is doubtless true that "while the fear of hanging does not deter men from crime, the fear of inflicting death deters many a jury from finding a just verdict and favors the escape of criminals."

Are the distracted juries and judges of today trying to avoid a punishment which is psychologically not of our age?

Slowly through the years one is forced to recognize that the increase of crime is connected with the general state of political corruption throughout the community as a whole, for "no social institution can escape from the community which gives it birth and which either promotes or retards its operation." I think there is no doubt that the older boys in our neighborhood who are openly "bold and bad" are almost always secure in the conviction that if one of them should get caught he will not be severly dealt with, that local politicians to whom he and his family are attached will take care of him; and the surprising thing is—that they usually do take care of him. The lawyers who defend Chicago boys love to give them the impression that their clients can always get out of difficulties, that acquittal is merely a question of the cleverness of the lawyer.

WHAT startles me many times about these boys is their amazing lack of moral feelings. They like to pull off something that the other fellows do not dare to do. Stealing a tire in itself is a technically difficult performance and increasingly so as new devices to prevent it are developed. Its illegality adds enormously to the hazard of the feat and makes its challenge the more alluring. It is as if the spirit of thwarted adventure and the bravado of cheap achievement were the factors which carried the young criminal into a life of criminality. Other motives are tapped later when the boys gradually find that stealing is an easy way of supporting themselves. They begin at tires and go on to automobiles. Many of them are getting away with it, but when a young man is exceptionally successful, the rest shrewdly suspect that there is police connivance somewhere.

A policeman on the Chicago force quite recently was arrested for shooting a man in the throat as the result of a long drawn out quarrel. The policeman had weeks before agreed to indicate to the wounded man parked automobiles which their owners had left unlocked and which therefore might be easily stolen with the connivance of the policeman on the beat. The quarrel arose as to the division of the spoils, and without the incident of the shooting the arrangement between the two men would never have been discovered.

The policeman himself—promoted according to the number of arrests he has made—embodies the use of violence although he might be the greatest possible aid in the effort to substitute intelligent good-will. A policeman who knows his neighborhood and has an acquaintance with the various gangs who live there—some of them innocent enough and others on their way to criminality—can exert an enormous influence for good. If success in maintaining order there with a minimum of force entitled him to promotion, this would in itself go far to change the entire psychology of the situation. He would not need to be armed as the enemies of society are armed. Personally I believe the whole thing is attended with too much violence. If we could only disarm everybody, we could do away with much crime and much incentive to crime. Disarm the criminals first, but eventually disarm the police. There are police in other countries who go unarmed. The London policemen, probably the best in the world, are not armed, nor are the police in the Irish Free State armed. Perhaps we might persuade the Irish police in this country to try it! At any rate, some of the finest citizens I have known were Irish policemen, whose goodwill and understanding of life transcended the traditions of their office. Though they carried a club, they did not depend upon its use.

ONE policeman for many years detailed to Hull-House from twelve noon to twelve midnight, always hung his leather belt with its dangling club upon a nail in the engineer's office, saying, "Sure, I don't need it around here. Why bother with the thing?"

That our present methods are ineffective is obvious since all the surveys show a large number of repeaters in the penal institutions. It was shown that in the correctional institutions of St. Louis, two out of three inmates were recidivists and that recidivism had increased 100 per cent in twenty

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years. If our legal procedure cannot do better than that in dealing with criminals we certainly have a right to challenge the whole process, for there is rank failure somewhere.

IS the policeman in reality a survival of the soldier in the midst of a civilian population, and does the official conduct required from him conform to standards alien to the rest of the community? Certainly his professional advancement becomes dependent upon acts which the normal men and fathers all about him regard as "harsh and unfeeling." We are of necessity dependent upon the police for the first steps in humanizing justice so far as these boys are concerned. Because in our American system several political units are responsible for the same case, it is easy for the officials involved in a given case to "pass the buck" and to hide their inefficiency or corruption. The policeman on the beat ought to be a valuable source of evidence as he is naturally the only man who has been exposed, as it were, to the habitat of the criminal and who gives the neighborhood standard and temptations somewhat in the humbled spirit of a father whose son has disgraced him. Instead of this we get the triumphant spirit of a thief-catcher determined to justify himself for having made an arrest. This attitude of self-justification is perhaps more responsible for third degree methods than we realize.

Is the attempt to secure a more intelligent justice which the psychiatric study of delinquents typifies still in its very beginning because we are so entangled with the older theories of crime and punishment? An English philosopher has recently stated that "the retributive element in punishment, which is based upon a rage inspired by fear of the criminal, prevents the criminal law itself from becoming an effective instrument in the prevention of fear." Does this analysis throw light upon the relations of the community as a whole, of newspapers, officials, and the average good citizens? What we all really demand is an immunity from fear. Is the incessant insistence upon more severe punishment a result of a state of panic and lack of intelligence?

The next development in the humanizing of justice, as I have seen it in Chicago during the last twenty years, also had its roots in a slowly changing public opinion. The determination to give the measure of justice to the prostitute to which she as a human being was entitled, had its beginning in England in the middle of the Victorian era through the long effort of Josephine Butler on behalf of those women whom government itself had set aside for the basest uses.

TO review the movement as it gradually developed, is not difficult. I recall that in a study of the records of the first decade of the Juvenile Court made in 1909 by the School of Civics and Philanthropy, it was surprising to find that so many of the girls were brought in for sex delinquencies. This review was carried on at Hull-House under the auspices of two of the faculty who were then residents there. I remember one of the investigators saying at our dinner table, "I had a very happy surprise in my records today. I found a girl who had actually been arrested for flipping cars."

At that moment throughout the United States there was much agitation over the White Slave Traffic Act, which was finally passed by Congress in 1910, the result of an investigation made in 1908 and 1909 by the Federal Immigration Commission "on the importation and harboring of women for immoral purposes," establishing the fact that a large number of girls were being brought into the country for such purposes. In the years preceding the passage of the law, Illinois passed the first Pandering Law in this country, changing the offense from disorderly conduct to a misdemeanor and greatly increasing the penalty. And as a result of this vigorous action, Chicago became the first city to look the situation squarely in the face and to make a determined businesslike fight against the procuring of girls. It was evident that the entire situation was closely allied to immigration, for if a foreign girl who spoke no English and who had not the remotest idea in what part of the city her fellow-countrymen lived, could be decoyed immediately upon her arrival, she was almost as valuable to the white slave trafficker as a girl imported directly for the trade.

I recall that in the spring of 1911 a young girl was brought by a police officer to Hull-House directly from the railroad station. She was a charming girl of fifteen, whose childish face surrounded by old-fashioned curls reminded me of the playmates of my earliest memory. She had been rented at the age of twelve by her mother to a notorious man in a neighboring state, with whom she had remained for four years, ostensibly as his daughter. Her mother later sent her to Chicago, to the white slave trader, who agreed to meet her at a given spot in the large railroad station. Although she had been brought across the state line in an automobile to avoid the interstate pandering laws, which imply the use of a common carrier, the careful plot failed somewhere.

THE girl's story, which she gave most reluctantly and which was later corroborated by governmental officials, revealed that she had been subjected to unspeakable experiences, but she was still so simple and childlike that she lay awake until midnight to see how differently she would feel when the clock struck and she would become sixteen years old. She reported her disappointment the next morning with the gravity of a little child.

The local situation in Chicago was at last effectively reached by the work following the report of the Chicago Vice Commission, the first in the country. This commission was appointed by the mayor at the earnest solicitation of Walter F. Summer, then dean of the Episcopal Cathedral in Chicago, not far from Halsted street, which had become the neighbor to a redlight district. It was followed by vice commissions in other cities, the reorganization of the American Sex Hygiene Association, of which Charles W. Eliot was chairman, and a widespread effort to abolish regulated vice.

Any probe into the vice conditions of the city made by grand jury or an efficient public commission uniformly discovered that prostitution was a root source of political corruption. Although laws declaring it illegal had been placed upon the statute books, laws which even the hardiest politician dared not repeal out of respect for public opinion, nevertheless the police, backed by universal cynicism, openly considered the laws too impracticable to be enforced. This police connivance inevitably created a necessity for both graft and blackmail. The graft was easy, because the owner of an illicit business expects to pay for it, and all the politicians—sometimes those at the very top of the city administration—received their share of this illicit fund; in connection with this a system (*Continued on page* 309)

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Courtesy Weyhe Galleries, New York

Woman Ironing—Etching by Arthur R. Young

Is the Housewife Worth Her Salt?

By HILDEGARDE KNEELAND

"I MET Mr. Brown today," Nell Alden told her husband one evening, "and he says I can have my job back if I want it."

"Hmm." Ed Alden glanced up from his paper with a troubled look in his eye. "Thinking of taking it?"

"I've half a mind to. He'll give me the same salary I was getting when I left—two thousand. Half of that would pay for a maid with some to spare, and—"

"Don't you fool yourself," her husband interrupted. "A girl costs double her wages if you allow for the extra food and breakage. What's the idea?"

"Well, I've been doing a little figuring. Looking after this house—the meals, the cleaning, and washing and ironing—takes me twenty-seven hours a week. That's only four hours a day. I could get a girl for ten dollars a week—"

"Yes," Ed broke in again, "and then do all the work over yourself. You know you'd never be satisfied with the way she'd do things. Why, you can hire only the poorest sort of help for ten dollars."

"Now wait a minute," his wife went on. "I don't mean full-time help. I can get the girl that Mrs. Page had, the one who was so good. She used to get fifteen dollars a week—that's as much as any of them get for general housework—but she wants only part-time work now. She'd come in and get breakfast, and then go home again for a few hours; she lives near enough. We'd both be away for lunch, and she'd do the cleaning and laundry in the afternoons while cooking dinner. It would take her only about five hours a day—she works almost as fast as I do—and she'd come for ten dollars a week."

"And the food bills, and so on?"

"Well, from what Mrs. Page and some of the other women tell me, the bills go up only six dollars a week or thereabouts with the better class of workers. Sixteen dollars a week would cover it all—say nine hundred dollars a year, to be on the safe side."

"You seem to have it all doped out," her husband admitted. "But then there're your lunches and carfare. And your clothes would cost more, going to the office everyday."

"I've counted that all up, too." Nell's voice was eager. "The carfare and lunches would amount to about three dollars a week, say one hundred and fifty dollars a year. And my clothes would add another one hundred and fifty. I'd have to buy them ready-made or hire a seamstress. That would come to about eighty-five dollars a year, I figure, with

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Wages for Wives?

IN the June Survey Graphic, writing on the findings of a study by the federal Bureau of Home Economics, Hildegarde Kneeland effectively downed the prevailing impression that the modern housewife is a lady of leisure. Here she uses further facts and figures from the study in story form to discuss the money value of the services of 26,000,000 American women who work without wages. The Bureau found that the hardest-worked housewife in the group studied, a Mrs. E., spent 87 hours a week in doing everything for her family of four, and at going rates for each of her many activities, might be imagined as "earning" $2,500 a year; a Mrs. V., on the other hand, able to pay for the routine housework and herself spending 44 hours a week in the skilled aspects of household management and the care of her four children, would "earn" a like amount with less actual labor. The out about such hypothetical compilations is that in many families if the husband paid his wife what her work at home was worth, her "wage" would absorb the whole family income; while in richer homes the economic value of the wife's services is only a fraction of what she actually gets in shelter, food, clothing, spending money and the like. So discarding the slogan of wages for wives as unworkable, Miss Kneeland suggests a fifty-fifty plan to provide equitably for both partners of the household.

all the sewing I do, and sixty-five dollars more would cover the extra things for the office. Let's see, that makes three hundred dollars—twelve hundred a year in all, counting the maid. We'd have eight hundred dollars a year clear."

"Yes, and you'd use that up before the year was over in doctors' bills and the like. You'd get all worn out, Nell, running a job and keeping up this house too. You'd be tired out before you left for the office in the morning, telling the maid just what to do, planning the meals, and so on. And you'd be coming home and fussing around, helping with the dinner and fixing things up. It takes a more easy-going housekeeper than you to get much help out of a hired girl."

"Well, of all things." Nell's face was flushed. "You know perfectly well that you're the fussy one in this household. I'd be easy-going enough if it weren't for what you expect. If everything isn't just so— And that's all the appreciation I get—"

"Now, now, Nellie, I didn't mean it that way." Ed had been married for over a year, and was gaining in wisdom. "Of course I appreciate what you do. That's just what troubles me. I know you'd wear yourself out trying to have everything as nice as ever. You remember how Mrs. Morris looked the other evening?"

"Yes, I must say she's gotten awfully thin since she started working," Nell granted, calming down. "I do wish I could get a part-time job. But there's just none to be had. It's hard enough to get a full-time one, if you're a married woman."

"But why get a job at all?" her husband asked. "Can't you find enough to do here, with the garden and your flowers, and sewing, and so on? I thought you were going to put up a lot of canned stuff, and reupholster those old chairs?"

"Mercy, that isn't enough to keep me busy all year," Nell replied. "I do all the sewing now that's worth doing at home, and it doesn't average much more than two hours a week—I checked it up the other day. And I've spent only fifty or sixty hours this year in canning, making jelly, and so on. It didn't pay to do some of that, either."

"Didn't pay? What do you mean?"

"Well, do you know how much my time was worth, canning those cherries? Just about nine cents an hour."

"Oh, come now, how do you figure that?"

"I've got a record of it. I paid four dollars for the cherries—at the wholesale market, too; and the sugar, jar rubbers, and gas come to thirty-nine cents. I could have bought the same amount of the best brand of canned cherries for four seventy-five. Thirty-six cents difference for four solid hours of labor."

"But that's no fair comparison."

"Why not? The quality of mine is somewhat better, but we could get along with a commercial brand perfectly well. And if I hadn't had empty jars on hand my time wouldn't have been worth a cent."

"But you don't mean to tell me that you don't save anything doing things at home?"

"Oh, with some things, yes. I saved almost twenty dollars on that green silk dress, and sixteen dollars on the black one. That's about one dollar and twenty cents an hour."

"What?" her husband exclaimed.

"Well, making them both took me thirty-six hours, including buying the goods and everything, and I'd have spent about three hours shopping for each of them if I'd bought them ready-made. That makes thirty hours for saving thirty-six dollars."

"My word, but you're becoming statistical! But see here—that's a higher rate than you'd get with Brown. What do *you* want with a mere two thousand a year?"

"Silly! I can't spend all my time making myself silk dresses. They're my best-paying line. I wouldn't save anything to speak of if I made your shirts, for instance."

"Good heavens, you're not thinking of doing that?"

"Well, you were wondering why I couldn't keep busy. The sewing I have done this year, besides making my dresses, was only worth about forty cents an hour, on the average."

"But that's nothing to sniff at," Ed assured her.

"Thanks, awfully!" Nell laughed. "How'd you like to spend your time earning half of what you can make at the office, and not getting any pay check at that?"

"But why all this to-do about earning money? You'd think I didn't make enough to keep the wolf from the door. I'm not exactly in the high income brackets yet, I admit, but—"

"Oh, it isn't the extra money, Ed. It's having enough to do and feeling I'm getting somewhere."

"But I thought you liked keeping house. You used to say—"

"Well, I do—some parts of it. But it's so much the same thing over and over, washing dishes, peeling potatoes. It was all right while I was learning how, but when I think of going on year after year, and no chance of advancement, nothing to work up to, nobody even thinking you've got a job at all—"

"Not got a job? Why, everyone knows there's no more important and valuable—"

"Oh, for heaven's sake, Ed, don't say it, don't say it! I can't stand any more of it!"

"Why, what in the world?"

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"All this talk you men get off about Home and Mother. I'm sick of it! If you really meant it you wouldn't be saying in the next breath that you support your wives. You'd realize that their work is worth something, too, even if it isn't paid. Besides, I'm not talking about being a wife and mother. I'm talking about being a housewife. It makes me mad the way you men take it for granted that just because we're women we're perfectly contented staying at home, doing housework that you can hire done for twenty-five cents an hour. To hear you in your flowery moments, you'd think we spent most of our time uplifting the souls of our husbands and children. But you know perfectly well that it's mostly routine, manual labor—and you'd walk a mile to get out of doing five minutes of it."

"Good heavens, Nellie! I'd no idea— Why, I never thought you— But it wouldn't do any good if I did wash the dishes, would it? You say you haven't enough work to keep you busy as it is. What do you want me to do? Pay you a salary?"

"Well, I don't see why not."

"What? Wages for wives, eh? Some little feminist you're getting to be."

"Feminist nothing," Nell asserted. "It's just common sense. If I didn't do the housekeeping you'd have to pay someone else to do it, wouldn't you? Why shouldn't you pay me?"

"But I've been living under the impression that I did make some small contribution toward your living expenses"

"Now, Ed, I'm serious," his wife protested.

"Well, seriously, Nell, I don't get you. You know that everything I have is yours. And you figured out yourself how much you need for your allowance."

"But that's just it. I don't want an allowance. That implies that the money's yours, and you give me some of it, instead of its being mine that I've earned myself."

"Sounds like a difference in name to me. I'm perfectly agreeable, though, to calling it a salary—provided I don't forget."

"But it's not just a matter of name," Nell insisted. "It's a matter of principle. A salary would be based on what my services are worth, not on what the living expenses come to."

"Hmm—." Ed reflected a moment. Then with a gleam in his eye, "All right, let's try it that way. Let's see—how much did you figure that maid would cost? Nine hundred dollars?"

"But that's just for the housework. There's the management too, and the mending and sewing."

"All right, how much for them?" Ed took out his pencil.

"Well, planning meals and marketing and buying things for the house takes about three hours a week. What do you think it's worth, assuming we could hire someone to do it? A dollar an hour?"

"Easily in your case," her husband granted. "That's three dollars a week—one hundred and fifty a year for management."

"Then there's about eighty-five dollars for sewing, and say twenty a year for canning. And mending about an hour a week, at say forty cents—that's another twenty dollars."

"Wait a minute," Ed interrupted. "That sewing is almost all for yourself. Is it fair to count that in?"

"Well, if I didn't make my clothes, they'd cost just that much more, and you'd have to pay for them, wouldn't you?"

"Check. Let's see." Ed consulted his figures. "That gives us a total of eleven hundred and seventy-five dollars. Anything more?"

"We ought to add something, it seems to me, for the difference between the quality of my cooking and the maid's. And for a caterer's bills, too—we'd have to hire one now and then. And I looked after you last winter when you were sick, instead of having a nurse. Oh, yes, and I painted the kitchen."

"Hold on, now. We'll let the dead past lie. I don't intend to repeat that grippe, and if you ever do any painting again! I don't know how you'd figure those items. Would a hundred dollars a year cover them? Or two hundred? Suppose we say two twenty-five. That brings us up to fourteen hundred a year. How's that?"

"All right, I guess." Nell's voice was a bit doubtful.

"Not so bad, is it, for a part-time job? I wouldn't have guessed it. Well, there's your salary. Now what?"

"Why, you pay it to me, by the month. And I pay my half of the joint expense, and keep the rest to use as I want, for clothes and so on."

"You're really serious?" Ed asked. "Well, I'm an old-fashioned man. Far be it from me to take advantage of a woman. May I point out that this up-to-date system of domestic financing leaves me holding one thousand dollars more than you do? My modest income, you know, is thirty-eight hundred."

"Yes, I was just thinking of that," Nell replied. "We really ought to figure on what I can earn in an outside job—that position with Mr. Brown, for example."

"Not a bit of it," her husband broke in, laughing. "You can't swap principles like that. Why, suppose you'd been a Hollywood star before we were married! Or, for that matter, suppose you'd never had a (*Continued on page* 317)

The "Earnings" of Mrs. E. and Mrs. V.

	Mrs. E.			Mrs. V.		
	Hours per week	Wage rate per hour	Value per week	Hours per week	Wage rate per hour	Value per week
Preparing meals	17¾	$.55	$9.76	4¼	$.75	$3.19
Clearing away meals	9½	.45	4.28	1½	.50	.75
Preservation of food	18¾	.60	11.25	...	...	...
Cleaning	9¾	.45	4.39	1	.50	.50
Washing	6½	.45	2.93	¼	.50	.13
Ironing	2¼	.45	1.01	...	...	...
Mending	5½	.50	2.75	...	.60	...
Sewing	5¾	.65	3.41	...	.85	...
Care of family	7½	.70	5.25	18½	1.00	18.00
Management	2	1.00	2.00	14	1.50	21.00
Other	2¾	.50	1.38	4¾	.55	2.61
Total	87½	$.55	$48.41	44¼	$1.05	$46.68

From Women's Economic Contribution in the Home, by Hildegarde Kneeland. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, May, 1929.

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Young sheperdess knitting on the slopes of Mount Parnassus

Photo by Lewis W. Hine

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The League Steps Out for Greece

By HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.

WOULDN'T you ask for guidance and a plan if you were in the same predicament—if you had no sanitary traditions and an inheritance of health neglect? Would you look about for advice if you found tuberculosis increasing hand over fist, typhoid fever persisting as it did in Byron's time, malaria decimating the children on farm and sheep range, and the many insidious afflictions of the Orient pressing upon your people by sea and land? Probably! And so did the senior statesman of modern Greece, the white-haired, blue-eyed man from Crete, Eleutherios K. Venizelos, the premier, distinguished and scholarly, who has brought prestige, foreign consideration, and a good measure of present stability to a people just staggering on with a load built up of refugees, earthquake and pestilence.

No longer ago than 300 B.C. did Herophilos express the most modern view of the place of health in the progress and happiness of man. This greatest anatomist of antiquity was not only physician but philosopher, and saw truly the values and proportions of the various qualities of life. "Science and art have equally nothing to show, strength is incapable of effort, wealth useless, and eloquence powerless if health be wanting."

With this everlasting truth in mind, and honestly facing the present facts, with full recognition that home talent was not at the moment prepared to salvage the people's health unaided, Venizelos, through his minister of health, Dr. Doxiades, asked the Council of the League of Nations last October to make a study of sickness and its prevention in Greece and present a plan for a national health administration. Nor was this the first occasion when a matter within the scope of the Health Organization of the League had been responded to with great satisfaction to the government of Greece. Last summer, when the great epidemic of break-bone fever, the real dengue fever, brought the social and commercial life of Athens and the port of Piraeus to a stop and caused an unprecedented number of deaths, the League was asked to send an observer and adviser.

Dr. M.D. Mackenzie of the Health Secretariat, a loan from the British Ministry of Health, who spent some months in and about Athens studying the causes of the dengue fever outbreak, disclosed the even more serious hazards of malaria and tuberculosis, and urged the appointment of a health officer for Athens, the first officer of the kind for this ancient community. Here was a precedent to be accepted or passed by. Should the League actually take part in planning and advising action in the intimate details of a government, independent and democratic in form? Surely, one good deed deserved another.

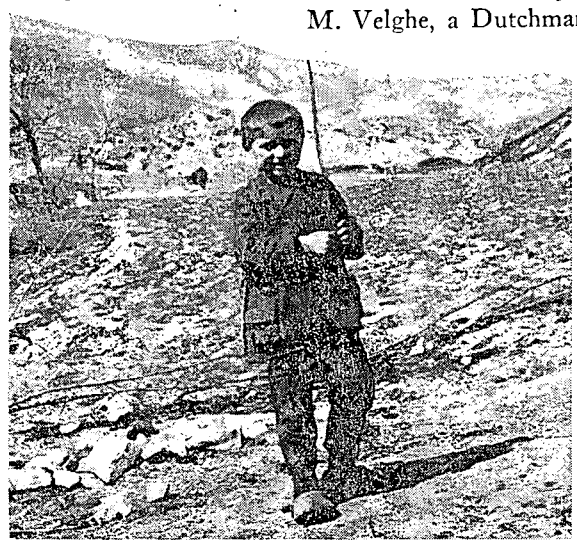

Photo by the author

A lad tending his goats by the roadside

It must have taken courage for a public servant of a proud and self-reliant people to make public declaration that his government was in difficulty with disease. One could not ask for franker words than these which the director of the Health Section of the League quoted in laying the communication before the fifty-third session of the council at Lugano in December 1928:

> You will realize that serious diseases such as plague and typhus fever are endemic in several towns and that, in addition, malaria occurs practically throughout our population. Moreover, tuberculosis constitutes a widespread menace, and finally trachoma, leprosy, syphilis and other infectious diseases, especially among children, undermine our health and threaten our whole national constitution.

ALL very well to serve in the role of emergency expert to meet the disasters of famine and pestilence, to be recognized as the international fire-alarm station for epidemic disease throughout the world, to serve as standard-bearer for preventive sera and vaccines, for vital statistics and health education. But this problem smacked of family affairs, of the private conduct of administrative life, possibly bristling with hazards of social and political opposition, delicate for the prestige of the League. Furthermore, there was no accepted level of accomplishment or of essential procedure ready to serve as a measuring-stick of national health practice, nor was the personnel of the Health Secretariat trained in surveying the routine organization of health services in city or state.

However, the way to learn, for immature social machinery as for youth, is by the path of work as opportunity offers, and the invitation was accepted, a sub-committee of the Health Committee was appointed and the project started. The council accepted the obligation. So it came about that in the first weeks of April, Dr. Thorwald Madsen, a Dane; M. Velghe, a Dutchman; Sir George Buchanan, a Briton; Dr. Léon Bernard, a Frenchman; and Dr. Lutrario, an Italian, as a special committee of the Health Organization of the League, met in Athens to read and verify the report of the first national health survey, made by a group engaged by the Health Secretariat to collect and study the facts and present a plan of action for the government of Greece.

The group of health surveyors who made the original study again tapped the interest and experience of widely scattered lands: Drs. Park and Borcic, Australian and Jugoslav physicians; Drs. Mackenzie and Rajchman, Englishman and Pole; and two from the

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United States of America, Emerson and McLaughlin. An area about the size of Pennsylvania and a population almost exactly that of New York City; no machinery for disease control, except on paper, other than the port quarantine; death-rates of about 14 to 22 per 1,000 and birth-rates of about 18 to 30 (against a death-rate averaging 12.3 and a birth rate 19.7 in the registration area of the United States); an impoverished population, much unemployment, no adequate sewer or water systems in the cities and a staggering national debt—such were the sharp features of the picture, crude and unverified. Division of the field drafted the experienced Australian to cover the many ports, Piraeus, Patras, Canea and Crete, Salonica and Thrace; the Jugoslav and Englishman to the rural communities of Corfu, Epirus, Macedonia and Serrés; and the Americans to the chief cities, Athens, Piraeus, Salonica and Cavalla. Two months saw the work completed and the provisional report drafted and acceptable provisionally to the competent officers of the national government.

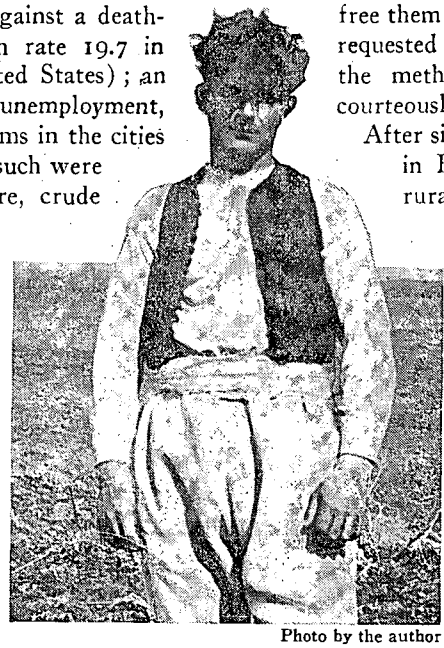

Photo by the author

"A sturdy and intelligent people"

Probably no such promising field now awaits profitable health cultivation as that of Greece. A sturdy and very intelligent people, a climate blessed with abundant sun, outdoor living possible almost all the year round, the cities and the swamps offering the only heavy hazards. Everywhere the most fantastic contrasts: a subway but no sewers; marble palaces amidst mud and dust; an ancient tradition and history of the greatest health worship of all time, and child labor in rug factories; exceptional individual intellectual life and not more than 58 per cent of the children of school age enrolled; beneficient philanthropy of great bankers and merchants, and laborers living on oil and rice.

The under-secretary of state for health selected the several typical areas and populations to be studied, and in addition to the detailed reports upon the Athens-Piraeus metropolis and upon the city of Salonica, there were some 150 special reports and notes dealing with 14 prefectural towns and 82 villages. Altogether, 48 hospitals were studied in detail from the points of view of administration, budgets, cost of care and character and amount of services provided. Incidentally, many dispensaries, orphanages, pharmacies, laboratories, factories and industries as well as public and private health agencies were reported upon. In acknowledging the conclusions and recommendations, the prime minister, M. Venizelos, recognized that the advice offered was in agreement with the principles of his government, stated that he would ask for appropriate legislative action, accepted the opinion that full-time health officers on salaries adequate to free them from the necessity of private practice were essential, requested the further technical assistance of the League in the methodical development of the plan prepared, and courteously thanked the participants in the study.

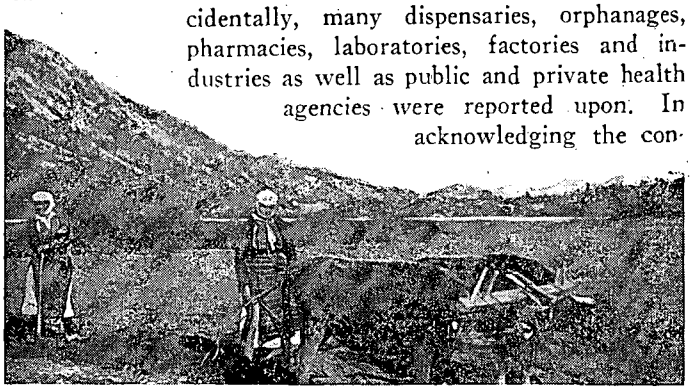

Photo by the author

"The vigorous peasant women"

After six months of training at the invitation of the League in England and various western European cities and rural areas, a picked group of the younger generation of Greek physicians will, in February, form as members of the School of Hygiene and Health Center in Athens the nucleus of a permanent Hellenic Health Service. For a period of five years the League will supply a professor of preventive medicine and director of the school, a chief of a division of malariology, and a sanitary engineer. During 1930, six fields for the practical application of modern public health service will be occupied under a director-general of health with administrative responsibility, representing the government, and the dean of the School of Hygiene, with technical authority. The areas for primary training experience and demonstration of methods and results will be the metropolitan area of Athens-Piraeus, the western end of Crete (Canea), the island of Corfu, the city of Janina and its prefecture in Epirus bordering upon Albania, the city of Salonica, and Macedonia. There will be a transformation of the present bureaucratic and largely theoretical or documentary organization into one based on centers serving health districts according to local needs, and subject to technical direction and advice and in some instances with financial support from the Athens center and School of Hygiene.

There is nothing new in principle in this project except the close integration of a recreative force for education of health officers with a governmental local service. It is planned to extend the system to eleven prefectures in 1931-2, and progressively in the next three years to each of the 35 prefectures, thus covering the whole country in 1934-5, by which time the organization should be wholly in the hands of permanent officers of the government of Greece, including the full-time members of the faculties of the University Medical School and School of Hygiene in Athens.

The costs of this project, including the School of Hygiene, the building of the health centers and the annual maintenance of the gradually extending services, would rise from about $133,000 in 1929-30 to $1,273,000. With the building of centers completed, the cost in 1935-36 and for some years thereafter should not exceed $883,000 a year, or fourteen and a quarter cents per capita, or about 11 drachmae a year for each inhabitant. A day laborer gets about 65 drachmae a day at present. Considerable economies can be accomplished by the centralizing of health work and care of the sick under one direction instead of having them distributed as at present under eight or ten departments of the national government.

How very much alike the problems, the personalities, the expression of disease, the results of dangerous, unjust or repressive economic conditions are, whether under the shadow of the Parthenon or that of Brooklyn Bridge! We found

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in Greece that laws are easily passed but rarely enforced. War has accentuated the strong spirit of individualism of the race and left but little for the essentials of cooperation for the common welfare.

Less than sixty-five years ago the city of New York was much worse off in almost every category of disease and death than the Greece of today. Even at its recent worst, with but nine gallons of polluted water a day per capita and no sewage system, and no reporting or control of any communicable diseases but plague, typhus, smallpox and cholera, Athens has a death-rate well below its birth-rate, while New York's in 1865 was not only about 30 per cent higher than that of Athens now but was higher than its own birth-rate. The lack of personnel for health in Greece today was almost universal in American communities when Greece first cast off the Turkish yoke in 1827. There are plenty of towns in the United States today—and not only in Pennsylvania—where the analysis of death is left to an ordinary clerk, as it is in Greece. Let us picture the situation somewhat as we should if following the items of the appraisal form of our own American Public Health Association.

There is no medical, administrative or educational use made of the reports of births or deaths, and in fact 23 per cent of the deaths are so indiscriminately reported as to be unclassifiable. Even at this, we have typhoid fever death-rates which would shame Pittsburgh in her palmiest days and equal to the rates now common in small towns and villages of Alabama. Rates of 40 to 53 per 100,000 will continue in the cities and towns of Greece as long as the deposit of human body waste is so casual and unprovided for and the water so abundantly soiled by surface drainage. Usually 20 per cent of the deaths are from diarrhea and enteritis in children under two years of age, and about an equal number from tuberculosis, with malaria a close third.

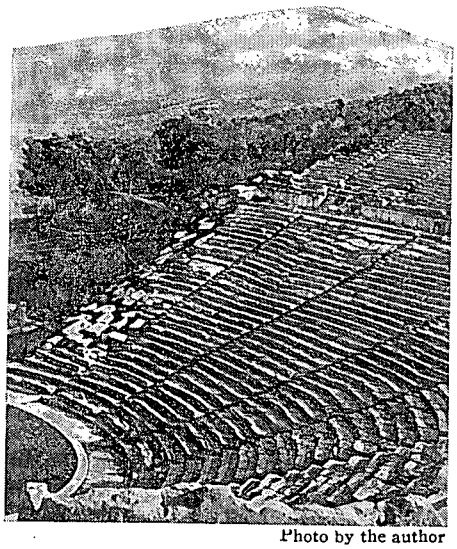
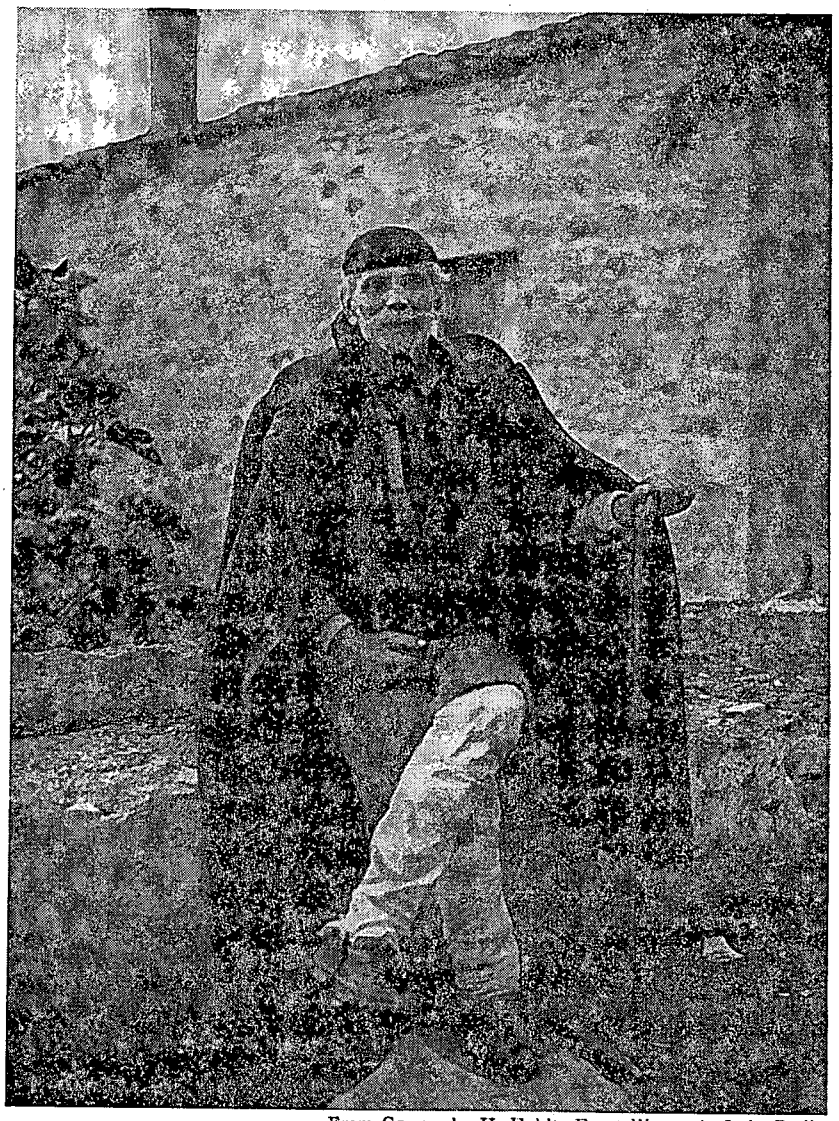


Photo by the author

The amphitheater at Epidaurus where the ancient Greeks were taught hygiene from about 300 B.C.

The population of Greece has grown as follows: 1879, 1,679,470; 1889, 2,187,208; 1896, 2,433,800; 1907, 2,631,952; 1920, 5,536,375; 1928, 6,204,684. Between 1920 and 1928 the population of Athens increased 54 per cent and that of Piraeus 85 per cent, or 65 per cent combined. The density of population is about 135 persons per square mile (that of the United States is under 50). Only 33 per cent of the people live in cities (in the United States about 55 per cent). Ninety-three and three quarters per cent of the population is Greek, with Turks 1.66 per cent and Bulgars 1.32 per cent.



From Greece, by H. Holdt; Ernst Wasmuth, Ltd., Berlin

Spartan peasant living in "a climate blessed with abundant sun, and outdoor living possible almost all the year round"

On a basis of 100 in 1914, the cost of foods, fuel and soap have increased to 1,868. This increase characteristic of the rise in living costs has been more than met for the laborer and skilled artisan by the rise in wages, but not for the white collar and professional groups. It costs the poorest agricultural families (four persons) in Corfu about 10,000 drachmae a year to live, and the budget of well-to-do tobacco farmers in Macedonia is about 50,000 a year. Men tobacco workers earn about 14,400 drachmae a year and the women 5,328. They are out of work on the average 29 and 22 days respectively, a year.

There is no compulsory notification of the acute communicable diseases of childhood, or of tuberculosis or venereal diseases. Fortunately, the prevalence of scarlet fever and diphtheria is very low. There is no free public diagnostic laboratory service.

TUBERCULOSIS is probably the most serious of the recent afflictions of Greece for while it has been known since

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the time of Hippocrates, its prevalence has not been serious until the housing and economic crises of the past decade. Impoverished, desperately crowded, ignorant people, engaged in industries in cities with almost starvation diets, will always create an epidemic tuberculosis situation. As in New York City in 1865 and even down to 1880, the tuberculosis death-rate in Athens has in recent years touched 400 per 100,000 of the population, and is quite certainly 300 or over now. Similar decimating rates prevail in Patras and Corfu, and rates as high as 544 are reported from some of the smaller Cyclades. In the rural regions, the rates are 150 or under where the conditions of grazing and grain-raising are good, and in some of the olive areas.

There is no state anti-tuberculosis service and the two voluntary societies run a few small but well-managed dispensaries. The family case histories, social and medical, were found to be admirably complete and kept up to high standard. The usual patter of leaflets and chatter of lectures are religiously carried on by the conscientious T. B. association, but in the face of hunger, child labor, crowded shelter and unemployment they fail to carry conviction to the average family in Athens. Open-air camps, sun barracks at the seashore, sanatoria in the mountain pine ridges all do their share in healing and preventing, but the hospital of Our Savior (Sortiria) in Athens, for advanced cases, proved the futility of such temporizing with the disease. Where 600 beds were meant to be, 900 patients were lying and dying, some of them with no bath or change of sheets for three months, and no control over the comings and goings of patients who worked in shops by day and used the hospital as a flop-house at night.

WAVE to a lad tending his goats and sheep in a roadside pasture and he comes dashing across the thyme and heather with a handful of narcissus and daffodils, but as you glance over his tumble-off garments you note the lop-sided abdomen where the great "ague-cake," or malarial spleen, deforms him. Even through his eager smile and courageous erectness of head and back you see the premature aging and chronic malnutrition of the long standing case of malaria.

In Peloponesus or Macedonia, Epirus or Crete, one finds the disease abundantly. Some mountain villages are free, it is true, but among school children even by using the familiar spleen index and without microscopic searching you will find from 30 to 90 per cent of the children with marked malarial infection. Cause of poverty, thief of initiative and energy, blight of races and governments—malaria presents a challenge of preventable disease on which the survival of Greece depends. Lack of money to buy quinine, want of leadership and organization, absence of sanitary experience or capacity for abatement, ignorance by the people and the government of the urgency of household control of mosquitoes—these are some of the major causes of the desperate plight of many a potentially wealthy prefecture and of the degeneration of splendid race stock.

Then see the sturdy kite-flyer as he cocks his head and squints between his thick and discharging eyelids. Trachoma, of course, from the time of Egyptian migrations to the Peloponesus to the herding of Smyrna refugees a steadily increasing and widespread scourge, not yet a cause of exclusion through maritime quarantine and hardly even from school. Prevalent to the extent of from 5 to 10 per cent among all the school children. Antitrachoma clinics? A few, and scattered, doing excellent work but meeting such a little fraction of the need. Don't you hear the answer ringing from the hills and temples? Public health nurses; education in personal cleanliness; systematic, not accidental, provision of diagnoses and treatment for school children.

But there are only 30 trained nurses in Greece and at the rate of their training it will be 300 years before there will be enough to serve the 6,000,000 people. Hence the need of a sanitary aid or assistant health visitor. A highschool graduate with six months apprenticeship at a health center to learn what to transmit and how to carry the message of doctor and nurse, of hospital and laboratory to the home and school.

And leprosy, kala-azar echinococcus infection, Oriental sore, and many another type of infectious, communicable and parasitic disease abound in the hospitals and are met with casually on the street. How could you welcome for the many offices of the Orthodox Greek Church the robed priest I came upon in a village near Corinth, his face deeply furrowed and knobbed with abundant active lesions of leprosy? Or could you rest satisfied without knowing the place of residence, kind of work and physical condition of contacts of the seventy-five or hundred active cases of leprosy in Athens itself, under no administrative supervision and without medical control? Probably there are 1,000 lepers among the Greeks, and a couple of hundred only on their barren exile, the rocky Spina Longa to the east of Crete. They are such bidable, gentle people, eager, intelligent, industrious, patient, and uncomplaining, and yet they will not voluntarily enter the living death here offered to them. Some day there will be a sweet valley with gardens, orchards, and herds to which these afflicted will come willingly, live happily, risk no other lives and offer themselves for test of cure and prevention of the disease as is the case today in our own colony in Porto Rico. Brutal neglect will never accomplish control of so long and insidious a disease as leprosy.

FOR syphilis and gonorrhea there is only the hard heel of the police and the prostitute *reglementation* of the time-dishonored French system—licensed slaves, theoretically protected and protecting their patrons, but with a medical technique of control violating all reasonable laws of cleanliness and asepsis. The good women and the less Latin of the physicians of Athens are already fighting to abolish the police control of prostitution. But one will travel the world over to find a hospital and outpatient service more admirably conceived and technically carried to success than the endowed Syngros Hospital for skin and venereal diseases. It is the same everywhere, poor public direction and management, excellent individual philanthropy and private initiative.

RABIES is rampant as one would suspect from the troupes of unmuzzled curs one sees about, but cared for with devotion. Alcoholism is increasing among the prosperous farmers in the Macedonian tobacco belt. There has been a 16 per cent increase in per capita consumption of distilled beverage alcohol in the past two years, and the men of Greece over sixteen years of age consume the equivalent of about twelve kilograms of 100-per-cent alcohol per capita per annum. Yet there is no brawling and little obvious intoxication abroad.

The maternal mortality rate of Greece is low, and apparently because of the small (*Continued on page* 308)

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The Schuchat Boys

They Sit Still for a Minute

WHEN Horace Talmage Day went as counselor to the Henry Street Settlement camp in New York state last summer, he took with him his gift for portraiture to everybody's satisfaction. He made some thirty sketches in his spare moments, and the Henry Street children were delighted to sit still and be drawn. The pastime activity of the young counselor of arts and crafts—and of a few other things, as is the way with camp assignments—received their constant supervision. Mr. Day has been studying for the last two years at the Art Students League of New York. He has lived most of his twenty years in China, where he was born, and, being the son of a missionary, comes naturally to an interest in human beings. Without knowing Goldie and Minnie and Moe personally, anyone who enjoys children would be able to testify that he gets into these simple water color sketches the quality of living youngsters.—F. L. K.

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INTRODUCING YOUNG GOLDIE APPLEBAUM
AND THE MUSCULAR NATHAN GELBER

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THESE TWO ARE MINNIE AND MOE NEEDLE,
THIS SMILE IS JOHN KOZUSZKO'S

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Movietone Goes to Court

By DAVID A. KROSNICK

WITNESS a police "lineup" of the future. A darkened room, a movie screen, the identifying witness or witnesses sitting tense. Upon the screen appears a figure. He walks to and fro, talks, disappears. Another follows and still another. Suddenly the witness stirs. A gesture, a pucker of the lips, a peculiar accent in speech, a distinct slouch or hunch of the shoulders, and slowly in his mind grows the picture of his unwelcome visitor. The offender is recognized, his identity is revealed. Of this the witness is certain and the police have a definite clue upon which to work.

A scene like this may follow the introduction of the movietone talking film into police and court proceedings. Before a gathering of lawyers, police chiefs, judges and criminologists, the Fox Theater Corporation recently exhibited a talkie film depicting the questioning of an actual criminal suspect and his confession of guilt. Slowly and with little aid from his questioner, he unfolded his story of the circumstances leading up to his act; how, in a sort of daze, he shot and murdered his sweetheart, and then attempted immediately afterwards to commit suicide. His confession, his own voice asserts from the film, is given of his own free will without the pressure of any external force or coercion. His black eye is the result of the scuffle following the shooting as he tried to turn the gun upon himself. He bears no other marks which may have indicated the use of the third degree, and, he says, no treatment has been applied to convince him that it would be advisable for him to "talk."

Thus we have for presentation to a jury a vital bit of evidence portraying the actual circumstances under which a confession was made. This is no doubt a decided improvement over the typewritten statement in use today, by whom written or revised or under what conditions elicited, the jury cannot judge. All they have is the paper, followed by a signature.

In another scene the defendant appears for questioning. He has been in the army, he says. "Face the camera!" some one calls out. He executes a perfect right turn, in itself probable evidence that he is telling the truth.

Experiments such as these suggest the potential value of the talking film in criminal investigation and prosecution. However, the use of movietone as a means for the identification of criminal suspects would in itself be invaluable. The Rogues' Gallery, as it exists today, furnishes us with very little: still-life full-face view, profile, a verbatim description. This is at best a clumsy and inaccurate means of identification, used for general leads rather than positive proof. The growth of a mustache or beard is enough to render those photographs practically useless. In many states the use of fingerprints is limited by legal entanglements. We have here presented what may be regarded as a three-dimensioned picture—portraying length, width and breadth. The substitution for these of a collection of living representations will be a distinct advance in the technique for establishing the identity of criminals, furnishing what Professor Moley calls "a fourth dimension" of identification which leaves no aspect of the prisoner unrecorded. It will be an incalculable aid to any police organization or prosecuting office and may aid in abolishing some of the questionable tactics of these officials which they

Away from the Third Degree

Every step in the direction of more scientific and accurate methods of criminal identification is a step toward the elimination of the more crude and cruel types of establishing criminal identity, such as the third degree. Consequently, the development of the movietone method of preserving records of identity is of great importance. The value of it from the standpoint of accuracy is obvious. It is well known that we recall to memory the identity of a person by almost indefinable shades in voice, tone, and in bodily motions. These characteristics are often much more reliable than the stiff and stereotyped characteristics which are present in a photograph or the indefiniteness of description by words and measurements alone. Consequently, it is quite evident that the movietone people have worked out, through the Philadelphia Police Department, a development in police technique which is of great importance. Through the courtesy of the Fox Films people, I was privileged to study this method for some time before it was made public and I have asked Mr. Krosnick, one of my students, to describe the method. While there are certain legal questions which are going to require somewhat extensive research and possibly testing in the courts, it is my belief that this process is a revolutionary step in bringing criminal justice into harmony with modern science.—RAYMOND MOLEY, *Professor of Public Law, Columbia University.*

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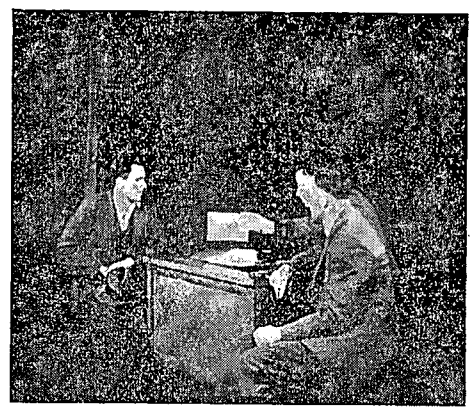
now feel to be indispensable in establishing their cases and preserving semblances of efficiency.

The possibilities of a Movietone Rogues' Gallery are at the present time of special significance. There is a concerted attempt under way to establish a central bureau of information and records, to be supplemented with sub-branches in the larger cities, which in turn serve as collection centers for the smaller districts. We may expect then a veritable network of cooperative agencies covering the land, all leading up to the central office. At the same time, however, the flow of information can be directed outward, from the center. Presupposing a complete movietone library in existence at the central bureau, it is easy to imagine the possibilities for the use of films in a nation-wide hunt for any particular man. Small, indeed, is the town which has no moving picture apparatus. Through the distribution of the films as needed would be moulded an extremely strong organization for the discovery and apprehension of criminals, carrying to the smaller cities and towns the advantages and resources of the better equipped and more efficient police organizations.

Aside from its value to the witness and the police, the movietone could serve as a broadcasting agency for arousing the interest of the general public. Few people take particular notice of a post office bulletin describing a "man wanted." How many read carefully a newspaper description of a suspect? Leave those affairs to the police! But few would fail to be interested in a living advertisement of "I am wanted." What man planning to commit a crime would not think seriously of his chances of detection and escape when he may appear, walking and talking, before the eyes of thousands scattered throughout the country? To what extent these factors of public interest and crime prevention may develop cannot be forecast. However, their potential strength remains.



It is not difficult to become enthusiastic over the uses to which the talking film may be put in connection with law enforcement. From the moment of identification to the conclusion of the trial its aid may be enlisted. The testimony of witnesses unable to be present might be recorded, even the testimony of important witnesses during the trial. Or, as has been demonstrated, it may be called upon for the recording of confessions which, in this form, the jury would be more likely to consider seriously than a written statement upon which suspicion can easily be cast by a clever defense attorney. The pros and cons, the advantages and disadvantages in these capacities may be questioned or argued at the present stage.

Lawyers, police, judges and criminologists recently witnessed on a movietone film a confession by a young man who had murdered his sweetheart and confessed his crime before a talkie apparatus.

Illustrations on this and the page preceding are by the Fox-Hearst Corporation. They show the man under arrest, the officers questioning him, the lines giving a measure of his height, and fingerprinting.

The superiority of the walking and talking image over the cold, unchanging photograph as a means of identification is beyond dispute. It is in this role that the immediate value of the movietone asserts itself. Memory will more readily be stimulated by the impression of a peculiar gait or a voice intonation. The witness will be more positive in his statement of identification and this certainty is a strong weapon in the hands of police or prosecutor as compared to the unconvincing uncertainty of the statements of many witnesses today. The effect of this upon the jury need scarcely be mentioned.

Two legal difficulties may present themselves in a consideration of the value and validity of movietone in criminal prosecution. First is the legal objection now encountered in the taking of fingerprints immediately upon arrest. It is merely an opinion that objections would not be as strong as is now the case. In fact, many criminals may consider it an honor and a privilege to be in the moving pictures with the possibility at some time of being presented on the same "bill" with John Barrymore, Jack Holt or Lon Chaney.

The second difficulty is the admission of the talking film as evidence in trial. Due to the subject matter of the first presentation, comment on this question has been almost wholly confined to the question of the admission of confessions. On this point Edwin R. Keedy, professor of criminal law at the University of Pennsylvania, is reported by The Philadelphia Enquirer as expressing "no doubt that the 'talkie' made under the proper circumstances, is admissable under the rules of evidence in a criminal court."

It is perhaps one of the brightest sides of this much abused mechanistic age that science has been directed toward our criminal procedure. The movietone is but the latest of many electrical aids to the intelligent control of crime. Readers of the story of Chief Vollmer of Berkeley, now of the University of Chicago, (Survey Graphic, June, 1929) will remember the lie-detectors and flash signals that helped to make his men almost as well equipped as the criminals.

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Blowing on the Flame of Youth

By MARY ROSS

A DILAPIDATED old house in the drab country beyond the rim of Chicago. Outside, a circle of parked cars. Inside, the blare of radio, or phonograph, a haze of tobacco smoke, dingy rooms festooned with gaudy crêpe paper and crowds of boys and girls in their teens or early twenties sitting at tables before dubious concoctions of gin or whiskey, or jamming the little dance floor in rhythm with the whining jazz.

Such is the not very enticing picture that the Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago draws of most Cook County roadhouses. A few places have been built especially for roadhouses, inviting or merely pretentious, with good food, first-class orchestras, reviews and cabaret entertainments. A few are left-overs of the saloon and back-room variety. But between these two extremes lie the majority: made-over houses and stores, badly ventilated and dimly lit, furnished with decrepit chairs and tables, and with decorations that range from the merely inane to the obscene. Yet unattractive as they might seem, especially by stark daylight, on Wednesday and week-end nights they are the magnets to which are drawn literally thousands of automobiles chugging out of the city in the late evening, and back again, uncertainly, hilariously, past midnight and on till dawn.

IN a report which the association has sent to the state's attorney and the sheriff, to the board of county commissioners, and the local chief of the federal prohibition service, there is an account of visits to 171 roadhouses in 52 communities within a radius of some twenty-five miles of Chicago. Seventy-two of these places were licensed by the Cook County Board of Commissioners, the others by village officials, and all are subject to the law-enforcement activities of the sheriff, the federal prohibition service and the state's attorney. Many derogatory remarks have been made about roadhouses in general, but, as the Juvenile Protective Association points out, there has been little of first-hand fact on which to base a real judgment. Hence experienced investigators visited these places one by one, in a survey begun last May and continued till September.

For the most part the patrons are the young—anywhere from fifteen or sixteen up to the ancient levels of thirty-five, with the preponderance in the 'teens or very early twenties, despite the signs on the walls, "No Minors Allowed." In one of the worst places, a hangout of gangsters and "syndicate men," there was a crowd of a hundred or more people, 90 per cent of whom the investigator adjudged "extremely young," the majority between seventeen and twenty.

Shuttered upstairs rooms were said to denote gambling paraphernalia, but if gambling games or the famous "slot machines" are being operated, there was no evidence of it during the present survey. There were many references by proprietors to the effective efforts of the new state's attorney, John A. Swanson, to do away with this particular form of entertainment. The "gambling syndicates" (of syndicates in general, more anon) were said to be "waiting for word from their protectors" before opening the places for business. "See what he did to the dog races." one proprietor commented. "We were afraid the right people couldn't be reached and we were not going to take a chance of having the whole place shut down."

The state's attorney's office also was said to be "tough on the woman end of it," and professional or semi-professional prostitutes were found in only fourteen of the resorts investigated. One place was operated as an out-and-out brothel. Others had prostitutes occasionally, or on call, or referred their customers to the waitresses. Thirty-two places were found to have private dining-rooms or bedrooms available for immoral purposes. The investigators got the impression that more had had them before Mr. Swanson took office. As one man said, "We used to have rooms until we got the new state's attorney; he raised hell all over the county."

THE main activities of practically all of the roadhouses seemed to be dancing and drinking. The dancing was totally unsupervised, "in some places slightly indecent, in others thoroughly immoral." The freedom with which alcoholic beverages flowed occasioned a kind of dancing, the report declares, which "would never be tolerated in the public ball-rooms of Chicago." One waiter confided to the investigator that if he told his wife or mother what went on at the place where he worked, they would make him quit.

Due to liquor, too, an evening in a roadhouse may provide quite disconcerting entertainment in the form of a fight, or even murder. At one brawl in a barroom a woman was knocked to the floor with a chair. In another, crowded with drunken persons, the chief of police of a nearby community was shot and killed by an officer summoned to subdue him because of his boisterous conduct. Even bombings are of not infrequent occurrence, and in these as well as the drunken brawls the casual bystander may be involved without any provocation on his own part.

PROBABLY the greatest general hazard to be charged up to the account of the roadhouses is the state of the highways late at night when the cars turn cityward after an evening's jaunt. One keeper of a place which did not sell liquor told of a girl of eighteen who had driven up the night before, already so drunk that she could not stand when she got out of the car, and still demanding whiskey. "I don't know how the boys ever drive," another declared, "they can't walk." Or, as a car drew out, "That guy will either kill somebody or get killed on the roads tonight." At 3:15 A. M. the investigators found two boys sitting on the running board of their car so drunk they could not stand; their girl-friends, they said, had "passed out" inside the house.

When it came to the liquor itself, it seemed to be a question of whiskey, gin, wine or what you will. In 142 of 171 resorts visited, apparently alcoholic drinks could be purchased. In most of these, as in some of the more pretentious places which sold only "set-ups" to mix with

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the contents of patrons' hip flasks, intoxicated persons were seen repeatedly. It was said that customarily very small amounts of liquor were kept inside the place, which explains the fact that after a raid of a resort notorious for the numbers of its intoxicated patrons, the officers report finding only a pint of whiskey. One proprietor said:

Of course all the joints sell the real stuff, what the hell do they care in the villages as long as they get the license fee? [for the premises]. You got to sell the stuff if you want to make a go of it these days. The Jones law kind of hurt things but it don't bother us so much because a man who is in this racket knows pretty well how to take care of himself. The prohibition question is a joke.

To a woman who runs a roadhouse licensed by the Cook County Board of Commissioners the investigator remarked, "You surely sell it openly."

She replied, "Seven years the feds have been trying to get us and they ain't succeeded yet. That's a good record?"

"You must stand in," the investigator suggested.

"It looks that way, don't it?"

The representatives of the Juvenile Protective Association did not have any liquor bought or seen at the roadhouses analyzed but based reports and conclusions as to liquor on what was offered by the bartenders, the drinks ordered by the patrons and sold to them, what they themselves saw and tasted, what was told by proprietors, waiters and patrons, and the effect of the liquor consumed on the place. One proprietor said that he paid $56 a barrel for beer and $125 a case for whiskey and netted a substantial profit on his re-sale. The wholesale prices that he paid, he said, were set by the "syndicate"; he might get it cheaper elsewhere, but he had to buy from the syndicate.

A SYNDICATE, in Cook County roadhouse parlance, is a closely organized and powerful group of beer and liquor barons backed by various politicians who have divided and allotted the territory among them, control the sale of liquor and beer, dictate prices, and see to it that the roadhouses buy only of them. If they should try to buy elsewhere, several proprietors explained, they might expect to be blown up or "taken for a ride." The syndicates are also declared to be the purveyors of a real degree of protection according to the circumstances of each particular case in which they become involved. A portion of the profits of the resort may be exacted to pay for protection. One syndicate is supposed to supply the district to the north, another the west, and still another the south. In respect to the alleged protection which the syndicates are said to enjoy, one informant declared:

If the syndicates were not protected the authorities could fall in on the breweries and stills where booze and beer are made and knock them off in a hurry. Do you ever read of any agents out this way knocking off a load of beer or booze that is being delivered? You bet your life you didn't. They fall in on some small joint and come away with a bottle. That helps make things look good. They are powerful. They have got more drag and power than anyone realizes. They have got the biggest man tied up with them, not so much on the woman end [prostitution], but the booze racket is the big thing. Everybody who is on the "copper game" [law enforcement] knows where the stuff comes from, where it is made, and how it is delivered. Some little fellow has to take the rap and that is only done to show that the "coppers" are doing something.

The attitude of the proprietors seemed to be that they did not fear the county police and were little concerned with the activities of the federal authorities.

"We get a raid now and then," one declared, "but it's to be expected in this business. The worst we draw is a hundred-dollar fine; the main thing is to keep the joint open."

In one barroom the investigators saw three Cook County, uniformed, motorcycle policemen. They were shaking dice and ordering one drink of whiskey after another. Their talk was lewd and vulgar. Someone said, "When these 'cops' come in here to get a drink they talk louder and raise more hell than anyone else."

Another evening two Cook County policemen told the investigators how to get to a resort and in reply to the question, "You ain't going to raid the place after we get in, are you?" one said, "No, there's not a chance of that." They themselves came in later to get a drink.

The roadhouse proprietors seemed to be much more concerned about the activities of the state's attorney's office, but more in regard to gambling and prostitution than liquor. One of them said, "The new state's attorney is putting everything on the bum. It is tough going but we stand in well; all the 'cops' are my friends."

AFTER a preliminary investigation in May, the Juvenile Protective Association sent a report of its findings to the four law-enforcing authorities—to whom the present second report is addressed. During the interim from May till October action was taken on 31 of the 171 places investigated:

One roadhouse license was revoked by the Cook County Board of Commissioners;

The sheriff's office reported arrests in twelve and no violations in seven;

The state's attorney's office reported that fines had been imposed on fourteen of those investigated. In each of these cases, upon recommendation of the state's attorney's office, the charge was changed from section 3 of the Illinois Prohibition Act to section 55, which is disorderly conduct;

The federal prohibition service reported action taken on eight, with most of these cases still pending. (*Continued on page* 308)

Where Liquor Rules the Roadhouse

From the first extensive survey of roadhouses to be made in this country by qualified investigators, just completed and placed before the law enforcement agencies of Cook County, the Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago concludes:

With the automobile, its increasing popularity and good roads, the so-called roadhouses will be more and more in demand. If legitimately conducted they might provide most attractive and safe recreation, but the vast majority as operated in Cook County at the present time, constitute a decided menace, offering untold temptations to young people and not only moral but physical hazards.

The drunkenness encountered during this survey was appalling; so much, that driving along the highways, particularly late on Saturday nights and early Sunday mornings, is exceedingly dangerous. . . . Liquor is undoubtedly the greatest contributing factor to conditions which involve crime, demoralization, immorality, bombings, murders, racketeering, prostitution.

Our present methods of law enforcement—that is, raiding and fining a few roadhouses—do not materially change the situation. The responsibility rests on the United States prohibition service, the state's attorney's office, the sheriff of Cook County, the president of the Cook County Board of Commissioners, the village officials, and the citizens of this county. It would seem that we could not longer afford to ignore these conditions.

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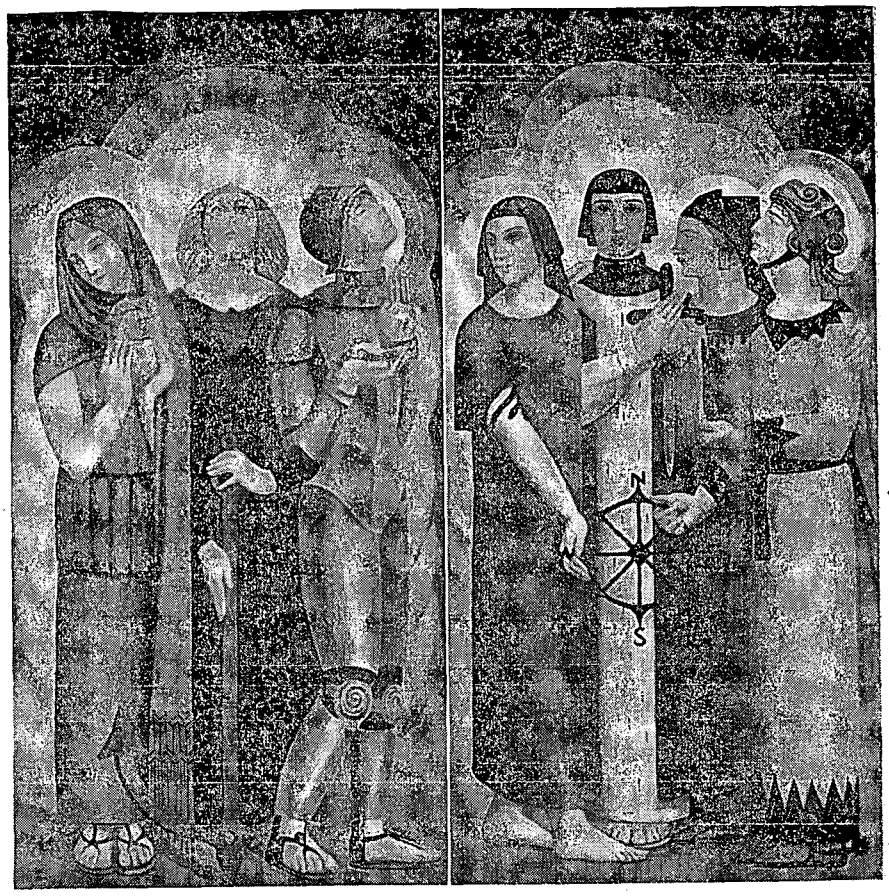
CANONS *vs.* CANNONS

The Pact of Paris Preamble to an International Decalogue

By FLORENCE E. ALLEN



Courtesy Galleries of Wildenstein & Co., Inc., New York

Side panels in the triptych of peace. Left panel: Charity, Hope and Faith; right: Wisdom, Justice, Temperance and Power

"THE noise of history," says Victor Hugo, "has been made by wooden sabots going up and silken slippers coming down the stairway of time." No line could recognize more succinctly that the movement of history is under the cyclic law of rise and fall inherent in nature, for not only have classes and dynasties passed each other going up and down the stairway of time, but nations, races and empires have made "their exits and their entrances" in silken slipper and wooden sabot. And their passing has made "the noise of history,"—the drum and trumpet, the crash of thrones, the clack and clatter of their passing on the stairway have drowned out the music of the spheres. The struggle of the day has tended to obscure the really significant event of the period. The British Magazine for 1776 discussed a royal marriage as the important event of the year and dismissed the Boston Tea Party with two lines of ridicule. Not until man can rise with the flight of the eagle and attain the perspective of the mountain top instead of the level of the worm's eye will he rise above the noise of history, catch the rhythm of the spheres and see events with a more nearly true evaluation.

A treaty, greeted by law journals, editorial writers and statesmen as a mere scrap of paper, unenforceable, a sham, a blind for dark schemes, now promises to become one of the great international documents. During the memorable conversations between the prime minister of Great Britain and the president of the United States, the multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war became the meeting ground, the approach to international understanding, such as had not hitherto existed between any two great countries. It has been difficult for the student of international affairs to take his nose out of the law books and to recognize the possible place of a pact like the Paris Treaty. Its genesis was not regular; its power was not foreseen. The London Times of October 9 said:

> The conversations at Washington have moved on, it seems, from the mathematics of parity, 'category by category,' to the broader plane of the Kellogg Pact.

It is no longer even logical to wax contentious over the status and rights of a neutral or belligerent when the past has registered a common renunciation of a resort to war. In this sense, in the realm of maritime law, the pact has worked a revolution, and it is now for the civilized world and for the two leading maritime powers first of all, to investigate and discover its full meaning.

Disarmament had hung dark across the horizon for years, tantalizing statesmen, refusing to die as an issue, creating only trouble each time it was approached for solution. Now that the multilateral treaty is enacted, disarmament takes on actual potentiality, and the peoples send their representatives to Geneva this very month to effect some measure of disarmament. Why, indeed, should nations arm to the teeth when they have covenanted to seek the solution of every controversy of whatever nature or of whatever origin only by pacific means?

The Pact of Paris will be found to have a power which makes it distinct from the old-fashioned treaty which was hatched in the darkness of foreign relations' offices. It promises to gather about it the atmosphere which has been taken on by Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence. It was not merely the work of statesmen, filed in secret archives, known only to rulers and diplomats, to be announced "after the event" to the confusion of the very people involved. It is a people's treaty and may truly be called the *Vox Populi*, an open covenant, openly arrived at.

What then was the achievement of the Pact of Paris? Its provisions are as follows:

> Art. I. The high contracting parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse

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to war for the solution of international controversies and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

Art. II. The high contracting parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

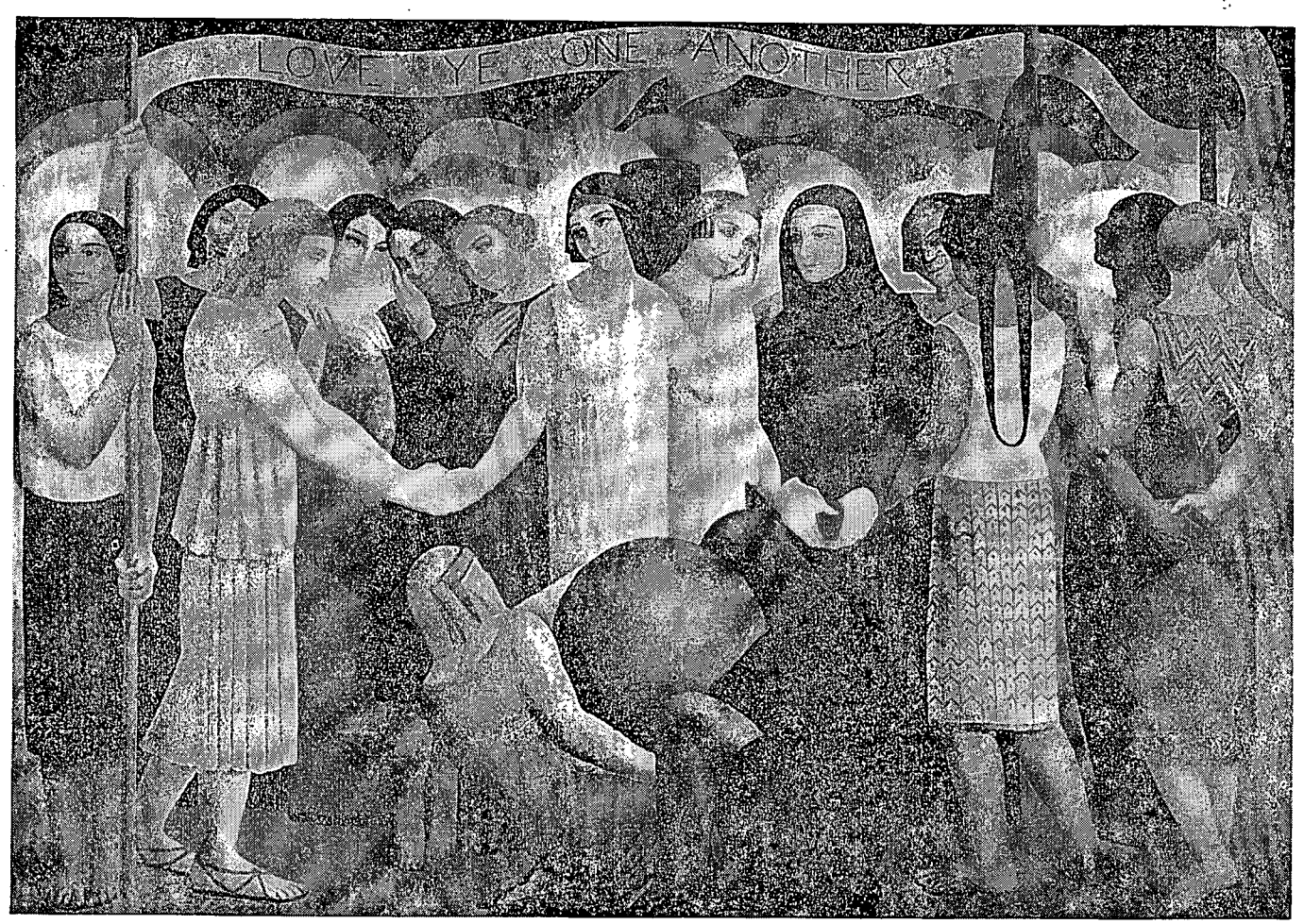
Are these provisions nugatory and valueless?

The multilateral treaty enacts new law for each of the signatory powers. It cuts away the right which nations have hitherto had under international law to resort to war in any cause.

What is war? War is "a contest between nations or states, carried on by force, whether for defense, for revenging insults and redressing wrongs, for the extension of commerce, for the acquisition of territory, for obtaining and establishing the superiority and dominion of one over the other, or for any other purpose." The definition from Webster properly emphasizes the almost complete lack of limitation in general international law of the purposes for which and circumstances under which war might rightfully be undertaken, until just prior to the World War. The Hague Convention of 1907, with its prohibition of the employment of force for the recovery of contract debts, the Bryan treaties providing for investigation of disputes not actually submitted to arbitration, and further providing that the parties involved agree not to declare war during such investigation, and the Covenant of the League of Nations, imposed certain deterrents upon the making of war but recognized, in final analysis, the ancient right of the sovereign to resort to war. The Locarno Treaties were the first international covenants in which resort to war was renounced. They were limited, however, to Germany and Belgium, and Germany and France. Prior to the enactment of these covenants and agreements, which were thus limited in their scope, international law had recognized all international wars as being legal and sanctioned.

Up to our era, that part of international law which dealt with the subject of war was devoted mainly to the so-called "laws of war" and for the most part ignored the treatment of subjects necessary to be dealt with in the establishment of peace. The development of the laws of war, prior to the World War, as described by John Bassett Moore, had been in the direction of establishing and extending the observance of the distinction between combatants and non-combatants; the protection against destruction of property not militarily used or in immediate likelihood of being used; the abolition of the confiscation of private property, except so far as for special reasons it was still permitted at sea, and the definite assurance as to the states not party to the conflict of the right to continue their commerce with one another and subject to prescribed limitations also with the warring powers.

In other words, prior to the World War, the important rules of international war were *about* war, but not *against* war. There were explicit rules embodied in treaties as to how war should be made, but there were, except for the rule as to contract chats, no rules forbidding resort to war. Such a code of the so-called law of war was Lieber's Code for the



PEACE

Central panel of a triptych by Angel Zarraga on the walls of the Mexican Legation at Paris

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Practice of Armies in the Field, adopted by the Union Army during the Civil War. The Hague Conference of 1927 amplified the rules of "humane warfare" and gave them recognition among the civilized nations. However, the Hague Conference specifically recognized the right of killing and injuring the enemy but said in effect that that right was not unlimited. This treaty prohibited the employment of poison or of poisoned arms, the killing or wounding of an enemy who had laid down arms, the declaration that no quarter should be given, the employment of enormous projectiles, or material of a nature to cause superfluous injury, the attack or bombardment of towns, villages, habitations or buildings which were not defended. It also directed that in sieges or bombardments all necessary steps should be taken to spare as far as possible buildings devoted to religion, art, science, charity, historical monuments and hospitals.

THE development of the airplane and the use of poison gas modified the possible application of these rules. In an air raid, how can a bomber avoid superfluous injury? If the Cleveland Clinic disaster demonstrated any one thing, it proved that when poison gas is used in air raids, noncombatants who are present in the area affected cannot possibly be saved.

These rules had their value. However, the rule which says how you shall kill in war recognizes the right to kill in war. What the peoples now begin, in the multilateral treaty, is the enactment of law which forbids to kill in war.

The effect of the rules of the so-called "humane warfare" was that killing was sanctioned if done neatly with a smooth bullet and not with a dumdum bullet. These rules made it proper to kill certain people in war but not to kill certain other people in war,—just as if the legislature of the State of Ohio should enact a law that the killing of blue-eyed people was murder, but that the killing of red-haired people was legitimate! Or as if the legislature were to enact a law that if I kill a man neatly, so that he suffers little pain and no blood flows, it is proper and not illegal; but that if I cut his throat from ear to ear, that is murder, because it is highly painful and unesthetic. Now the underlying principle of all these rules was the legitimacy of the right of the sovereign to make war, as Webster says, "for any purpose," or as George Grafton Wilson, professor of international law in Harvard University, states in his Handbook of International Law, "to obtain the end of the state."

In addition to failing to grapple with the existence of the war system, the international law expressly recognized the sovereign right of nations to make war for any purpose. Let us examine the statements of the recognized text-writers on international law upon this subject.

IF a student were studying the rules of international law upon any subject, among other authorities he would study Hall, Lawrence, Phillimore, George Grafton Wilson. These text-writers give the law as it exists, not only with regard to consuls, ambassadors, diplomatic immunity, extraterritoriality and kindred subjects, but also with regard to war.

Hall, whose masterly work has just been quoted and relied upon by the United States Supreme Court in one of its decisions, says international law "recognizes war as a permitted mode of giving effect to its decisions." He also states that international law has:

> no alternative but to accept war, independently of the justice of its origin, as a relation which parties to it may set up if they choose. Lawrence, in discussing offensive and defensive war, says, "But these are moral questions and international law does not pronounce upon them. To it war is a fact that alters in a variety of ways the legal relations of all the parties concerned. It therefore tells us how the condition of belligerency is created, and what are the rights and obligations of belligerents towards each other and towards neutrals. But it does not pronounce upon the moral questions that occupy such a large space in the writings of the earlier publicists. . . . Such matters as these are supremely important; but they belong to morality and theology, and are as much out of place in a treatise on international law as would be a discussion on the ethics of marriage in a book on the law of personal status.

Phillimore points out that the redress for the infringement of right in international law becomes of necessity an appeal to arms, for "war is the terrible litigation of states." Phillimore speaks of the "terrible code of war." He says that "the necessity of war and the loss related to it are a consequence of the depraved nature of societies, just as the necessity of the criminal law of a society is a consequence of the depraved nature of the individual." Wilson says that "war implies the right of the parties legally to exercise force against one another," and points out that from the political point of view, "the object is to obtain the end of the state, from the military point of view, the object is to secure the submission of the enemy."

These quotations from such authorities throw into sharp light the legality of the war system prior to the World War. The right to make war for any purpose has been since the upgrowth of nations the prerogative of the sovereign either expressly admitted or tacitly recognized by every writer on international law as it actually exists.

WHEN Lawrence says that international law does not pronounce upon moral questions, he points out the vast gap between the law applicable to nations prior to the World War and the law applicable to individuals. The substantive law of individual life is bottomed on ethical principle. Society bans individual killing because it is wrong to kill. The time will come when the nations will ban the acts which are wrong between the national groups. The first recorded declaration of social principle between individuals was, "Thou shalt not kill." The greatest unequivocal declaration of social principle heretofore made between the nations was made in the multilateral treaty. Reduced to its simplest elements, it declares, "Thou shalt not war."

When Lawrence says that moral questions are as much out of place in a treatise on international law as would be a discussion on the ethics of marriage in a book on the law of personal status, he necessarily limits the law of nations so far as war is concerned to a law of status. He fails to take into account the fact that the law of individual rights does deal with ethical questions arising from marriage. Properly rights and even penal sentences are based upon the legal conception of ethical responsibility created by marriage. The law of persons deals with the obligations of husband and wife to each other and of each to the child. Moreover, the law does not allow marriage under any and all circumstances. The law of personal status may not concern itself with the ethics of marriage, but the law of domestic relations does. The law of status arising out of war obviously does not involve the ethics of war. But now that the powers which signed the multilateral treaty have declared that international law shall concern itself with the (*Continued on page* 302)

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Who Killed Cock-Robin?

By JOHN PALMER GAVIT

OPIUM—end of Chapter One. A new deal, not so much with a new pack as in a different kind of game. And there will be some new players—enough perhaps to keep the hands above the table some of the time and to watch the fellows with fecund sleeves.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of what has happened. It is almost unbelievable; introducing something like a hope that perhaps within a measurable period, even within the lifetime of some of those who have been fighting the Opium Devil with grim but usually despairing determination, something substantial may be accomplished to check the flood of bootleg narcotics increasingly swamping the world.

Suddenly, with little to presage its coming, even to those most intimately informed, there took place one of those swift concatenations that waymark history. Something like what happens in chemistry when a nearly-saturated solution starts crystallizing all of a sudden upon the dropping in of a crumb of just the right thing. In the twinkling of an eye it was done—that crucial thing which has been fought for by those who understood the nature of the problem, against all the forces of hell and greed and stupidity working tooth and nail. The war isn't over—not by a jugful—it is only just begun; but at last the only tactics which by any possibility could win it have been internationally agreed upon. The long, heart-breaking retreat and confusion of council have definitely stopped; the army is facing the other way. And, what is almost as important, the command has been taken from the hands that have been puttering and boggling with the desperate business and will now be carried on with something like unity and intelligence.

THE Assembly of the League of Nations, almost in its closing hour, unanimously adopted the policy of *limitation of manufacture of narcotics,* and instructed the Opium Advisory Committee to prepare plans for such limitation. A grim joke that, as we shall see. To be sure, this policy has had lip-service, so far as words go, ever since 1912, in the Hague Convention of which most of the nations are signatories, and in the Geneva Convention of 1925. It never has been complied with, and the stubborn opposition to it on the part of the manufacturing countries has had its effective core in precisely the place where the world-tactics, so far as any might be said to exist, had their focus and fulcrum; namely, in the aforesaid Opium Advisory Committee. Because that committee was substantially controlled by the manufacturing countries; or, rather, by the drug-manufacturers of those countries, this policy of limitation was not merely ignored; it was stamped upon and more or less openly repudiated, every time it lifted its head. That committee was the custodian of the trust imposed upon the League of Nations to deal with this world problem. It arrogated to itself—largely by default due to the bewildered ignorance of most of the world on the subject—the powers of "GHQ" in the warfare, if one may apply that word to its doings. That committee did as it pleased, and what it pleased to do was the next thing to nothing. Its one substantial accomplishment has been to devise the system of export- and import-certificates, or licenses, for international transport of narcotics. This added a more or less futile nuisance to the legitimate trade, produced a display of statistics, and helped to disclose the existence of the prodigious illicit traffic. As a deterrent to that traffic it was about as effective as an old weather report would be to the operations of a man-eating shark.

It is a commonplace formula of the customs service everywhere that seizures of smuggled goods do not exceed 10 per cent of the total smuggled. Owing to the small bulk of narcotic drugs, relative to their potency and money value, seizures do not reach a fraction of 10 per cent. Bootleg drugs pour over the national borders everywhere like blowing dust. Yet at meeting after meeting of the Advisory Committee, hours upon hours have been spent in owlish worrying over the statistics and particulars of seizures, sometimes very large in actual amounts but infinitesimal in comparison with the total flow. Much of this worrying was done in solemn secrecy, so that there would be no disclosure, for instance, of names of smugglers, and other details well enough known to anybody who wanted to know! In point of fact, none of the committee's doings was secret; its "private seances" leaked gossip like an afternoon tea. Not to mention the fact that some of its members were hand-in-glove with the very manufacturers who produced the stuff. Watching these proceedings, one got the picture of a lot of children, trying to catch a million fleas with teaspoons.

Photo by J. P. G.

He wears white spats and smiles . . . and fights

THE turn came when Italy demanded and got a place on the committee in the person of Senor Cavazzoni, personal representative of Mussolini, and began to ask questions and declare uncompromisingly for limitation. At first he was snubbed, all but insulted; but he kept his temper and "dug in." Then came Spain, likewise a consuming or victim country. And others. The close communion of the drug-interests was shaken, then cracked. Now it is smashed beyond mending. Upon the recommendation of the Fifth Commission, the Assembly ordered the enlargement of the Opium Advisory Committee "in order to insure

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more effective representation on that committee of the non-manufacturing countries." The Old Guard never surrenders, but it dies. Dead as Queen Anne.

Upon the initiative of C. K. Crane, an American citizen, the government of the United States, in March, 1928, communicated through the Netherlands government, "as of possible interest to the other parties to the Hague Convention of 1912," a "Scheme of Stipulated Supply." The gist of the scheme is that

> each government shall notify in advance for a determined period its requirements [of narcotic drugs] . . . stating from which country it will purchase its requirements for medical and scientific purposes.

In the report of the Fifth Committee to the Assembly, it is naively remarked that "the majority of the Opium Advisory Committee, while agreeing that the idea of a limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs by the means set forth in the scheme was ingenious . . . did not think it advisable to take any action with regard to the scheme."

"Did not think it advisable!" Mildly put. The fact is that certain members of the committee fairly foamed at the mouth with rage. They knew well enough where the "scheme" came from. Sir John Campbell, representative of India, declared that it was "no more American" than he was; that the author of it ought to be punished. Sir Malcolm Delevingne, the British member, associated himself with those sentiments. Mr. Van Wettum, the Dutch member, too full for utterance, showed more than his usual symptoms of imminent explosion.

And now they have it in their laps again. But the next time it comes up, there will be new and unmanageable members of the committee. And meanwhile the "Scheme of Stipulated Supply" is gaining adherents in many quarters; for those who have no pocket-interest in the drug business—and even for some who have, but who realize that the old bad days of unrestricted manufacture are coming to an end—are beginning to see that this may be the only method likely to control production and at the same time conserve for the present trade a highly profitable business. The only alternative is "rationing;" that is, by agreement apportioning legitimate production among the manufacturing countries. There are many objections to that. For one thing, the non-manufacturing consuming countries never could be sure that a "rationed" manufacturing country, or all of them together, would produce enough to go round. And in general, the conflicting interests of the manufacturing countries would not be served alike by any system of rationing. This is one reason why that plan never has had serious consideration. Probably it never will have serious consideration now. As these lines are written word comes that Italy and Spain have formally declared for the "American" scheme of stipulated supply, and have requested the Secretariat of the League of Nations to inform the United States government of their acceptance. Spain, Venezuela, Costa Rica and other consuming countries already have declared their adherence to it. The scheme has captured the center of the stage and the spotlight, and will retain both. That will be seen to.

BUT why the hysterical anger in the Advisory Committee, and the talk of "punishing" the author of the "SSS," as it is coming to be called? Simple enough, when you know—it is no longer any secret—that the scheme originated, not with the American, Mr. Crane, who only transmitted it, but in the brain and out of the immense, almost lifelong and devoted experience of A. E. Blanco, now head of the Anti-Opium Information Bureau of Geneva. For more than ten years Mr. Blanco was head of the Opium Section in the Secretariat of the League of Nations. And all that time he was a burr under the saddles of the Opium Advisory Committee. Increasingly they discovered that he was not only sleepless on his job, but most extraordinarily intelligent and well-informed. Not to be fooled. He never missed a trick. The "Scheme of Stipulated Supply" was submitted at least two years ago by him to his superiors in the secretariat; but it never got anywhere. Very likely nobody ever read it. While he was in the employ of the league, those whose slumbers he disturbed, those whose fixed ideas he criticized, those whose national commercial interests he seemed to threaten, were able in one way and another to thwart and suppress his activities. Several attempts—I do not pretend to know how motivated—were made to get him out of the Opium Section. They failed. He kept his temper, and his nose to the grindstone.

In August, 1928, he resigned, and forthwith opened his Anti-Opium Information Bureau, under the very eaves of the Secretariat. Footloose, and beholden now to nobody, he brought to the fighting-front all of his artillery. In season and out of season he has pounded away, using all available resources. To him more than to anyone else, more than to all of the anyone-elses put together, is due the thing that happened in the last Assembly. Into the hands of everyone who could make use of it, he put information; correspondence flowed from his hands in all directions. He saw that the newspaper men understood what was going on. Publicity was his weapon. He let in the light.

KIND of a "Shearer," perhaps you will say. Why, yes; but with this difference: that no commercial interest is served by his activities, to which he gives his nights and days with a crusader's zeal. And his money, too. Wait—commercial interest, yes. For example, Egypt's cotton crop would be larger if narcotics hadn't crept in terribly among the fellaheen. All the world would be richer for the services of addicts now besotted with dope.

Four years ago, I myself wrote a book about this subject.[1] I have heard gossip in Geneva to the effect that Blanco wrote that book over my signature. I welcome this chance to say (I hope it isn't really necessary) that he did not. Perhaps, indeed, he couldn't. But he could, and did, nag and inspire me to do it, furnished me with a large part of the information for it, and checked up facts and figures with the result that nobody ever has challenged one of them.

Blanco abruptly surrendered a job in the Chinese Maritime Customs Service, with seniority, pension, etc., gained by twenty-six years' uninterrupted service, because he thought that he could fight "opium" better in the Secretariat of the League of Nations. His experience in China gave him his merciless hatred of the Dope Devil and all his works. In like manner he gave up his job with the league—again sacrificing seniority, insurance-benefits, and the like—cutting loose all shackles, because he could fight better. He wears white spats the year round, and is immaculate as Beau Brummel; but he is a fighter *à outrance* and wouldn't know how to quit or recognize the state of being licked. He is a gentleman in the finest sense of that abused expression; holds no grudges, and cooperates with the League Secretariat just as if it had not for ten years cramped his style.

He is a Spanish subject; his father was a Spaniard, his mother English. He is fluent in Spanish, of course, and in French; chatters vernacular Chinese, and talks American as if born in Chicago. In those intervals, few and far between, when he isn't thinking up some new line of attack upon The Enemy, he thinks about fine old glassware, concerning which he is a connoisseur; or, quite as likely, what and where it would be fun to eat. He is about the best human company I know; as full of fun as an egg is full of meat. The picture herewith is a chance snapshot that I took last summer when we went down together to Gavet in the Dauphiné to see if the rumored "home of my ancestors" was real. He was quite as much excited as I about the adventure.

This is the man who turned the trick. Nothing can undo it now. If Blanco were to drop in his tracks tomorrow, he has dealt the dirty old Opium Devil a blow under the fifth rib from which it never can recover.

[1] OPIUM. By John Palmer Gavit. London: Routledge; New York: Brentanos. 1925-27.

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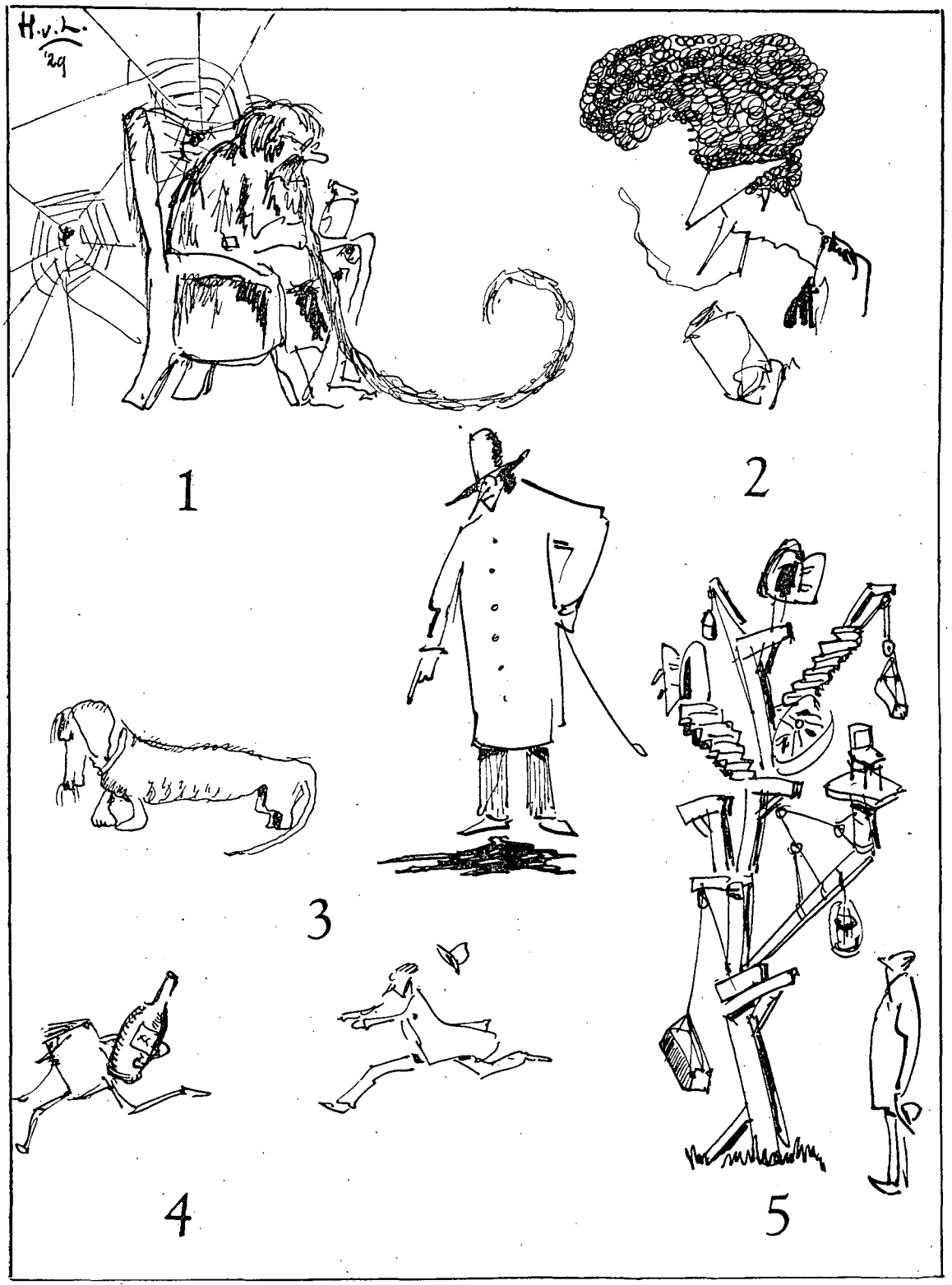

BOOK-REVIEWING

By Hendrik Willem VanLoon

1. *"I read the book at one sitting"*
2. *"His story fairly made my hair curl"*
3. *"He has done it again"*
4. *"The book fairly took my breath away"*
5. *"A magnificent piece of constructive thinking"*

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Letters & Life

In which books, plays and people are discussed

Edited by LEON WHIPPLE

Slave Literature

THE DANCE OF THE MACHINES, *by Edward J. O'Brien. Macaulay. 274 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

THE cowardly machines had better beware! Men are ripe for a servile rebellion. Some day we slaves of the machine, lead by Stuart Chase and Signor Borsodi and James Truslow Adams, are going to stage a massacre that will make St. Bartholomew's Eve look like a *thé dansant*. We shall demolish our steel cupolas and punch-presses and traffic towers and tractors . . . our refrigerators, watches, fountain-pens and stethoscopes, and beating our ploughshares into chains for Henry Ford and Thomas Edison, become free, *free*, FREE! I in person shall disembowel this typewriter that strangles me with its serpent ribbon. Then, Halleluiah, at that precise moment the new Renaissance will begin. Manners will improve, morals be restored, culture become spacious, and art glorious. Ho-Hum. . . .

Now machines are dangerous, benumbing, and spawn ugliness and nerves, but I hate this human vice of forever hunting a whipping-post, a scapegoat, and an alibi. There are good and bad machines, like men. I shall miss Stravinsky over the radio from the Philadelphia Orchestra; and the lights along Riverside Drive while we curse the Dyckman Street ferry; and that odd comfort I get when the x-ray reveals my appendix is still safe and sane. The machines need some *advocatus diaboli* who might say: "The trouble is with our human engineers. Greed, Laziness, and Vanity are not safe drivers. Our crime is that we give your faults a magnitude and multiplication they never had before. Give Greed giant power, Laziness new slaves, Vanity new mirrors—and what do you expect?"

This angry preface is not to disprove Edward J. O'Brien's thesis that the machine temper of our age has ruined the short story, which he regards as the characteristic American form of popular literature. I sadly agree with much that he says, especially as it applies to the editors, authors, advertisers, and readers of large circulation magazines. But I question whether the short story was ever the significant art form he postulates. And I wonder how he reconciles this universal indictment of machine civilization with what seems to me the recent manifest progress in the writing of novels and plays, history and biography. But, noting certain exceptions, I welcome a book as serious and sincere as this: one rich in speculation and wholesome chastisement.

One listens to O'Brien because he knows. He has "been sweeping American literary crossings" for sixteen years at the useful but thankless job of reading several hundred periodicals to appraise the annual short story crop. His year-books have been laughed at as pontifical, even themselves mechanical, but his industry has earned him the right to speak. Here are some of his judgments:

> Magazines with circulations of over a million copies tend more and more to become large scale mechanistic structures fed by advertising. . . . Its advertisers in the long run support, keep, and own its owners. . . . In very few cases has the editor any mind or will of his own. Very few of them are intellectually adult. Most of them are fussy children playing with complicated machinery. . . . The relative degree of saccharinity is carefully calculated for different groups. The expensive monthly magazine is merely more pretentious. . . . I am still unable to recognize the author of a story by his style. It is his formula which usually reveals his identity. . . . All the colleges are working overtime turning out incompetent short story writers. . . . The big magazines induce readers by reiterated suggestion to support big business in its more predatory dealings with the domestic and foreign public. They support big business in its greed for foreign markets and tend to influence public opinion strongly to promote the interests of big business in foreign politics.

Discount these generalizations all you want, enough remains to give us pause. The printing-press in a newly literate democracy is clearly a machine that carries bane as well as blessing.

But O'Brien's case is not against editors or even the readers, but against the machines and the mechanistic social structures of which we are all victims. We fall into groups to do machine-like things in machine-like ways; the production and reading of short fiction is one of the mechanisms. The proof is a 30-point list of the evil characteristics of the machines (or rather, mass machine methods) and two parallel lists of what the author believes are like evils in an army, and in magazine short stories. The counts in the indictment are not new; they are sometimes contradictory (as when he says that the machines spawn without birth-control, yet demand nurses to keep them from wearing into junk too fast); and they are not based on the impartial factual matter that buttresses Stuart Chase's study. But the author claims only the virtues of tentative exploration, and his book can be taken as a specimen of that stimulating new guess-work about machines that will some day bring the new wisdom. It is good to have one art form scrutinized thus closely for its conditioned reflexes. Here are some of the parallelisms:

Machines are accurate and stories must present photographic detail. Both produce patterns (*vide* O. Henry and Satevepost). Both are impersonal; the stories deal with types, not individuals. The parts are interchangeable because plot, not soul, is supreme. There is no birth-control, for authors must repeat their successes. Concern in both is with technique, which in short-story plots becomes a new form of mechanical engineering, including blueprints. No error or deviation from pattern is allowed by machines or editors. Thus creativeness (or trial and error) is barred and a censorship set up that forbids religious speculations, or philosophic ideas, or realism of sex discussion, *et cetera*. Standardization is essential since authors must produce what editors will buy. Machines must make money as quickly as possible: ditto magazines that force speed on both author and reader. Speed puts movement and superficial patter at a premium and in turn begets restlessness in reader and writer, so the writer's mind wears out, and the reader's power of attention. Magazines, like machines, are hungry for power. This stimulates mass production of stories and the creation of

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public opinion that will be favorable to the program of power and accept standard goods first from the magazine, second, from its advertisers. Here, as in machine production, we find conformity of rhythm, like-minded readers, and editors patterned by competition. Machines compete and so do magazines for circulation, authors, and advertisers; and this tends to attrition to lower levels. Then the machine veneers the defects and poor quality of its product as the story pretends to a sterile culture beneath its deft surface patter. Mechanistic advertising now forces both on the consumer. Intelligence is scorned because intelligent consumers would reject the inferior product. The authors refuse, as do machines, to assume ethical responsibility, so the reader is encouraged to be greedy, hungry, possessive. The final result is a hatred of art.

This is ingenious and provocative but not altogether convincing. It is unfortunately a mechanistic structure. The recommendation is brave enough—the resolute rejection of the machine except as it saves the author spiritual waste and does not encourage greed. Allegiance must be refused the machine but demanded from machines. We can escape only by labor and self-sacrifice; withdrawal into an ivory tower or the mazes of introspection will not do, for this is an admission of fear. The true enemies of the machine are the saint, the hero, and the artist; they create and they reverence personality. Is this not, after all, the admission that the machines are not intrinsically evil, but are used evilly by our Greed, Laziness, and Vanity? To overcome them is, as O'Brien concludes, a religious task, demanding all our mind and will. We must look on life again with innocent eyes; and again we reach the modern idea of salvation in our children. They must be kept innocent and trained for creation.

There'll be no massacre tonight. Our slaves are too valuable, too comfortable, too amusing. The real problem is what happens to creative fire among slave-holders . . . we each, I understand, enjoy the equivalent of thirty men. In history the slaves granted leisure for the masters to become poets and philosophers—and in Greece they did. At times they have fed the divine fire: Epictetus was a slave, as were the singers of first Negro spirituals. But slaves make us indolent and bring us leisure, to pass which our softness once more turns to the slaves: in the Orient, dancing girls and here the radio, automobile, cinema, tabloid, the million-magazine. We do not sing: we listen. The battle as ever is not with the machines but our souls.

LEON WHIPPLE

Made in Prison

THE CRIMINAL CODE, *by Martin Flavin. Horace Liveright. 210 pp. Price $2 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

CRIME is natural raw material for drama. Hamlet is a crime play. But crime on the stage usually begets melodrama, not tragedy: *vide,* our recent plays of racketeers. They had "kick" but no meaning. Now The Criminal Code (National Theater, New York) is rich in meaning; not since Galsworthy's Justice has the English theater presented so honest and bitter an indictment of the wastage of body and soul in our present system of prison punishment. This fine, austere, uncompromising tragedy of society is, I think, sound in psychology and penology: also a poignant and human drama —the very thing for which the true theater exists. The scene is any prison; the theme is justice.

Robert Graham, country boy lonely in the city, picks up a girl who steers him to a dance hall. In a chivalric tussle to protect the girl he thinks is "nice," Graham kills the bounder son of a rich man. The district attorney needs a conviction for re-election. The prologue shows him getting his material and stifling his instinct for justice and humanity, though he knows the boy "just got in a jam." The boy gets his "stretch," seven to ten years. The audience is taken to prison with him, a purging and useful experience, and sees him rot into savage apathy in the grey walls and cells that are so admirably and grimly staged that one almost gets the sour damp smell. Politics again makes the district attorney, excellently played by Arthur Byron, the new warden. The forces for salvation stir feebly: the prison doctor, wise if cold, tries to restore the boy's nerve; the warden's daughter rekindles some ideal of sex; he escapes the lethal jute-mill to become a chauffeur. Flavin, you see, understands remedies. The warden, faced with his own work, talks of parole.

Enter Nemesis. Graham has been initiated in the league against authority and taught the outlaw's code of honor. He is accidentally present at the murder of a trusty by the prisoner the trusty has betrayed. But he will not "peach" even after the horrors of "solitary" in the dungeon. The code gets a knife to him; he kills a sadistic deputy just as the wheels grind out a parole. Society has completed the fatal round; the "justice" that sent him to hell for a slip of youthful idealism has turned out a real murderer, perfected by our criminal code. The indictment is geometrical; the final murderer is the system.

This is high tragedy, and rendered in terms of the stage with scarcely a touch of the compromise the theater forces on serious ideas. There is no villain: even the warden has good intentions, and the sadism of the deputy is but the noxious flowering of his job. The boy proves the waste mettle of his pasture; his fellows obey their iron code. They are all human, made into images of inhumanity by the forces of ignorance and vengefulness in the system. The play is more universal even than the study of Sacco-Vanzetti in Gods of Lightning. That happened once. This is happening in every jail in the land, and every day.

That the critics welcomed this tragedy with instant and sincere praises is encouraging. It has found an audience, though most Americans will not submit themselves to this katharsis. And even if it is taken off, you can read the text in the edition Horace Liveright is publishing. So to those who wonder whether modern social ideas can be presented on the stage, here is the answer, yes. Some of the reasons for the outbreaks at Auburn and in Colorado are given here, and as clear as ice. Yet this plea for prison reform, law reform, is no tract, but a moving tragedy of men and women. So Auburn and Colorado were just tragedies of men and women: and so are strikes in North Carolina, the struggle over birth control, the need for old age pensions. I hope that President Hoover's commission to study our crimes and our laws have witnessed this play.

LEON WHIPPLE

Beginnings

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE INFANT, *by Dr. Siegfried Bernfeld. Brentano's. 301 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

THIS book, originally written in German several years ago, is one of the earlier products of this versatile and brilliant scholar. A lecturer and leader on political science at the University of Berlin School of Politics, he has a following of ardent young educators over whom he exerts a magnetic force, and a strong idealistic influence. On the lecture platform, his long, gaunt and nervous figure flashes in incessant motion, pouring forth a fluent stream of erudition.

This is only one side of the man. He is a profound student of education and psychology as well. Originally from Vienna, where he was associated with the Psychoanalitical Society, where he lectured on pedagogy, he has transferred this activity to the Berlin section. The man's equipment is unique. With such a background, his literary efforts are of real importance. The Psychology of Infancy, which precedes by several years his book entitled Sysiphus, is a summary of his personal observations, together with a review of the outstanding literature, mostly continental, on infant psychology up to this time. His treatment of the subject is decidedly Freudian, and may be classified in the meta-psychological group. With an outstanding approach, this book is a new and valuable contribution.

New York City EDWARD LISS, M. D.

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STYLES IN STRIKES

(*Continued from page* 264)

Judge Kirkpatrick holds that the Amalgamated campaign in Philadelphia violates both common law provisions and the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. This latter phase of the opinion is based on Judge Kirkpatrick's belief that the purpose of the Amalgamated in its Philadelphia campaign was to "stop the production of non-union clothing in Philadelphia. Unless and until the manufacturers there were willing to produce upon a union basis, under a union wage scale and upon union terms, the Amalgamated did not intend to permit them to produce at all." In this Judge Kirkpatrick sees "far-reaching effect upon the control of interstate commerce," such as was declared by the U. S. Supreme Court to be in violation of the Sherman Act in the "Second Coronado Case" (268 U. S. 295). Early in his opinion, Judge Kirkpatrick points out that the preliminary injunctions are "broad enough to restrain the defendants from combining to bring about strikes by peaceful persuasion only," and adds, "they were intended to be."

The appeal is still pending. Meanwhile, six of the eight firms which applied for the injunctions have entered into agreement with the union.

A FEW of the fifty-odd Philadelphia strikes called since June lasted more than a month. The most stubbornly fought did not last three months. The majority were settled in less than a fortnight. In many instances, employers voluntarily put their shops on a union basis. Early in November, Sidney Hillman was able to say, "The Philadelphia job is more than 95 per cent done," and The Advance, the weekly journal of the Amalgamated, stated, "One hundred per cent organization of the Philadelphia market is confidently looked forward to in the immediate future."

Under Hillman's leadership none of the strikes developed the bitter antagonisms that mark so many American labor disputes and that leave rumblings of discontent long after the difficulty is officially ended. At the time the Amalgamated strike was called in the shop of H. Daroff and Sons, Hillman drew the issue clearly: "The last thing you want is to put Daroff or any other employer out of business. What you want him to do is to continue in business and pay decent wages not to a few but to all."

In announcing the successful settlement of the Daroff strike, less than a month later, Hillman substituted for a dramatic "victory" speech a sober plea to the workers to meet worthily their new responsibilities as union members:

> Let us show the employers that we are just as efficient in our work after a strike as we are efficient in standing up for our rights. You have gained their respect by the sense of organized power you have shown in insisting on the recognition of your union with all the protection it brings you. Keep their respect by showing by deeds that you feel as much responsibility to the productive part of the industry as you do to seeing that everyone who works in it does so under conditions suited to truly free men and women.

The "victory meeting" of the Pincus shop workers, was a sort of *fiesta,* for in three weeks the workers had gained what they had failed to win several years ago after a long and bitter strike. Yards of streamers and a cloud of confetti whirled through the hall, as the workers sang and cheered with Latin abandon.

The end of a strike may mean a brief outburst of enthusiasm followed by a let-down as workers return from the busy excitement of picket-line and strike meetings to the less colorful pursuits of peace. It was, perhaps, to avoid such a reaction that Hillman, when he stepped to the platform, brushed aside for a few moments the gay festivity as he brushed aside the colored streamers that whizzed about him, and spoke quietly of the wastefulness of conflict and of "next things":

> What we ask of you now is the same spirit of cooperation in the shop that you have shown in conducting your struggle for your rights. We hope it will not be necessary any more for the workers here to have a strike. The truly civilized way is to secure improvements through conference. Unfortunately, we have not always been allowed to follow this policy. More employers every year are, however, coming to our point of view on this matter.

That this "spirit of cooperation" actually carries over to the shops is made clear by a recent statement given out by a spokesman for one of the first Philadelphia firms to "go over" to the union:

> Under the cooperative management we now have with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, we are gaining advantage of the knowledge the Amalgamated representatives have of all the clothing markets in the country. Our agreement with the Amalgamated has brought contentment and satisfaction to our employes. This has naturally helped to increase their efficiency.
>
> One of our own employes is the shop representative of the Amalgamated in our plant, and our executives no longer have to devote time and effort to supervising the work of each individual employe. There may be a slight increase in the labor cost on each garment, but this is more than counterbalanced by the fact that Amalgamated cooperation has reduced the number of our own foremen we previously carried on our payrolls. The Amalgamated, it must be remembered, is spending money of its own to help the shops it has organized and while the benefits our company receives in this way may be intangible to some extent, they are none the less important to us.
>
> Amalgamated cooperation is no longer an experiment with us. It has become permanently part of our business policy.

The story of the Amalgamated in Philadelphia, like the rest of that organization's history, throws a revealing spotlight on the activities of other American labor bodies. While speakers at the national gathering of the American Federation of Labor in Toronto envisage "our hard struggle ahead," and plead for a fresh baptism of "the fighting spirit," the Amalgamated puts into actual practice the principle which William Green, the federation's president, has made the central theme of his leadership: cooperation between employer and employe for the benefit of the industry as a whole. At a time when other labor groups insist that, "You can't organize now," "this country is too prosperous for unions," "this isn't the time," an Amalgamated campaign is "ninety-five per cent successful" in less than four months in a notoriously "open-shop" market. While the left-wing radicals shout that only "red revolutions will get anything for the workers," this finely led group secures wage increases, better working conditions, a voice in the management of their industry, without mass demonstrations, rioting, or "headline stuff." It is, perhaps, as "proof of the pudding" of the newer theories and techniques of union activity that the Philadelphia campaign will most genuinely serve the American labor movement at this time.

Workers who were "out" for a few days or a few weeks went promptly back to their jobs. But to many of them the campaign experience seems to have wrought a definite change in themselves and in their shops. A grizzled old cutter for one of the firms in the Kirschbaum Building stood on the sidewalk looking up at the forbidding walls in the clear sunlight of a November noon. There was friendliness, even a sort of unwilling pride and affection in his lined face.

"I remember the 1919 strike," he said in his careful English with its slurring Italian accent. "The police lick us that time. I hate this place ever since. But now maybe we find better ways of doing things. Some people don't trust this business of be friends with the boss. But where it get us—that fight, fight—hate, hate? I think we got better ways now. Everything different—" His wide gesture included the drab old building, the groups of his fellow-workers, the city about them—"I think it go better for all of us now."

CANONS vs. CANNONS

(*Continued from page* 296)

ethics of marriage, but the law of domestic relations does. The law of status arising out of war obviously does not involve the ethics of war. But now that the powers which signed the multilateral treaty have declared that international law shall concern itself with the unethical character of the war system, Lawrence's statement is completely out of date.

Phillimore's comment that the necessity of war is a consequence of the depraved nature of societies (if we accept that statement), ignores the fact that the criminal law of society

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does not tolerate and sanction individual robbery, rapine and killing. The criminal law forbids the acts which according to Phillimore arise from the depraved nature of the individual. International law, by the same analogy, should forbid the acts which arise from the depraved nature of societies, among them acts tending to result in war. If modern international law, as Lawrence intimates, can and should deal only with the status arising from war, then by analogy criminal law ought only to deal with the status of the murdered man and the status of the stolen property instead of with the murdered and the robber.

After all, up to the enactment of the multilateral treaty, the nations had declared and accepted international law covering relatively unimportant questions only. Hall points this out when he says that theoretically, as international law "professes to cover the whole field of the relations of states which can be brought within the scope of law, it ought to determine the causes for which war can be justly undertaken; in other words, it ought to mark out as plainly as municipal law what constitutes a wrong for which a remedy may be sought at law. It might also not unreasonably go on to discourage the commission of wrongs by investing a state seeking redress with special rights and by subjecting a wrongdoer to special disabilities."

There are wise and ancient principles of international law dealing with ambassadors and consuls, diplomatic immunity and other subjects which are not closely related to the sovereign right to make war. But up to this era, international law has sanctioned by the absence of law against them, acts of extortion or personal violence between nations resulting inevitably in war, and has also sanctioned by the absence of law against them actual acts of war.

An analogous situation would result if in the state of New York there were perfectly functioning laws dealing with the powers of administrators and executors and no statutes defining and punishing highway robbery, arson and murder. Public opinion recognized the falseness of the premise upon which so many of the international scholars based their too general inference that international law could not and should not grapple with the subject of war, or at least that any action taken in that direction could only come with infinitesimal slowness, step by step and demanded that war be "outlawed." It is this gap in international law which the multilateral treaty, for the first time in history, unequivocally recognizes. In the Pact of Paris the signatory powers begin to construct a bridge which will eventually cross this gap. They have at least thrown across the first great cables.

Historians will say that the multilateral treaty was epoch-making because it wrote international law in a field theretofore neglected by international law and in what surely is the most important field of international relations. The multilateral treaty changes the status of the war power in every foreign office of the signatory powers. It automatically changes every text-book on international law. Where the consensus of the authorities formerly was, as Hall says, that "international law has consequently no alternative but to accept war, independently of the justice of its origin, as a relation which the parties to it may set up if they choose," now the authorities have to add, "but the great powers have now, in the Pact of Paris, solemnly renounced this right and covenanted to seek the solution of every controversy of whatever kind or origin only by pacific means." No world court, as now constituted, could make this change in international law. It had to be consummated by legislative act, namely, in this case by a treaty between the powers.

The first constructive idea ever offered to the people as a means of "waging peace instead of war" was the outlawry of war. The Pact of Paris embodies that idea, and the people understand that treaty. The journals of Europe were free in their predictions that the Senate of the United States would not ratify the treaty, and they had precedent on their side of the argument. But to their astonishment, the people demanded the ratification of the treaty and many senators signed against their individual wish and only because their constituents demanded it. When the motion picture houses released the news reel showing Mr. Kellogg and M. Briand in the act of signing the treaty, with the caption saying that the Paris Pact made war impossible, it was (*Continued on page* 305)

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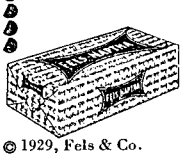

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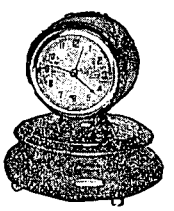

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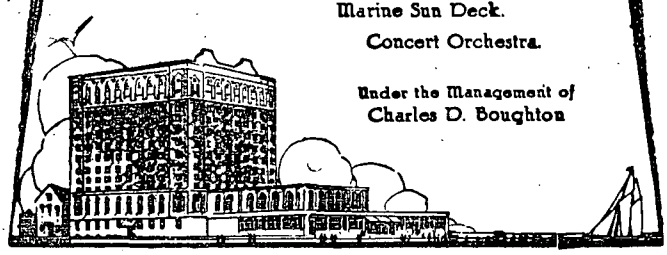

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Time and Space

THE globe-trotter who loses time in sailing to the East, or gains it by sailing West, may be puzzled, but his is a small worry compared with the bother our ancient calendar is giving the world round. Americans who are acquainted with the recent move in this country to amend the system do not know generally that this is a subject of active international concern, which has been on the agenda of some ten religious, scientific and commercial world conferences since 1900.

The 119 page printed report recently submitted to the Secretary of State by the unofficial National Committee on Calendar Simplification for the United States was in response to a request made by the League of Nations to all countries. The American committee was comprised of over 100 men and women of the stamp of George Eastman (chairman), Dean Roscoe Pound, Paul M. Warburg, Mary Anderson, Dr. Valeria Parker; and ranged over the fields of industry and commerce, transportation and communication, finance, science, engineering and technology, labor, education, agriculture, law, journalism and publishing, women's social, fraternal and public interests.

This matter of rearranging the calendar along internationally uniform lines is no mere child's play—e. g. Africa has numerous varieties, India 17, with the awful outcome of an occasional overlapping of Mohammedan mourning and Hindu rejoicing periods, etc. Yet calendars can and have been changed. For according to the report, our own underwent a transformation in 1752. And since the World War, Russia, Turkey and other countries of Eastern Europe have adopted the Gregorian calendar (based on the solar instead of the lunar system).

The need for a universal calendar can readily be detected from the fact that "of the 365 days in the year, 289 are bank or public holidays in one country or another." The implications (to say nothing of the complications) of such a situation are made homely by the fact that the Guaranty Trust Company of New York brings out annually a 100 page book on "Bank and Public Holidays Throughout the World" as an aid in matters pertaining to cable rates, deliveries and other transactions.

Obviously variety isn't always the spice of life; or mayhap it is sometimes too spicy!

Out in the Pacific

DID you know that the nine islands that make up the Territory of Hawaii are together as large as the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island combined; that this half-way house on the Pacific Ocean shelters American, British, German, Russian, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Japanese, Korean, Asiatic and Caucasian Hawaiian, Portugese, Porto Rican, Spanish and other races—totaling around one-third of a million people; that the Hawaiians themselves are kindly, and enjoy music, dancing, swimming, fishing, hunting; that because of a higher death- than birth-rate, and intermarriage, the race is disappearing; but that the popular marriages of Chinese men and Hawaiian women are filling the gap? Of course if you've been there, you know. But until such time, you'll find the profusely illustrated Mid-Pacific Magazine, official organ of the unofficial Pan-Pacific Union, interesting and revealing. It is published monthly by Alexander Hume Ford in Honolulu; and incidentally, he uses our twenty-six-letter alphabet instead of the Hawaiian twelve.

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(*Continued from page* 303) greeted with ringing applause.

"The high contracting parties declare in the names of their respective peoples," says the Pact of Paris, and probably for the first time in western history "the peoples" know and care what has been said in their name. Just to the extent that this is true, just to the extent that the pact represents the existing mind of the race, will it become significant and powerful.

It is said that this pact cannot be enforced. Less important rules of international law have been enforced by the courts of America, England and other countries, without any independent international machinery existing (Sears v. The Scotia, 20 U. S. (L. Ed.) 822; The Paquete Habana, 175 U. S. 677). If a change in the race mind as to international matters has expressed itself internationally in this pact, then enforcement is not a difficult problem. If there has not been a change in the race mind with regard to international relations, enforcement is impossible. After all, the chief factor in law enforcement is not physical force, but the intent to keep the law. If there were one million policemen in New York City, they could not protect life and property if the majority of the six million inhabitants of New York City intended to rob and to kill.

It is a people's idea that governments should not be above the ethical law which they themselves enforce upon their citizens. In the final analysis, the people wrote the multilateral treaty. The people will enforce it.

The tolerance of the war system was shown by the absence of law against it. The change of the international mind is marked by the fact that there now begins the enactment of international law upon vital subjects hitherto ignored. The mind of the race has been altered with reference to the application of ethics in the group, and we shall see within our own generation law enacted and accepted by the society of nations dealing with international theft, extortion and oppression; and this is the vast significance of the Pact of Paris, that it is not only the first open covenant between the nations, openly arrived at, but that it constitutes a preamble to the coming Ten Commandments between the nations, and builds the first great bulwark against the ancient right of the sovereign to do international wrong.

[Authorities quoted or referred to: Hall's International Law, 8th Ed., Oxford Press; Lawrence's The Principles of International Law, 4th Ed., D. C. Heath & Co.; George Grafton Wilson's Handbook of International Law, 2d Ed., West Publishing Co.; Commentaries upon International Law, Phillimore, T. & J. W. Johnson; Texts of the Peace Conference at the Hague, 1899 and 1907, James Brown Scott, Ginn & Co.]

SIN OR SYMPTOMS?

(*Continued from page* 267)

from selling merchandise would assist in this difficulty in character"! A young minister feels that he has no magnetism, the attendance at his church is growing smaller, and he is wondering if his friends are right in advising him to become a college professor! It may very well be that he is in the wrong job and that this is the main cause of his feelings of inferiority and inadequacy.

The last group of letters show less overt symptoms of emotional difficulty, and, because of that subtlety, their cases are all the more difficult to diagnose and handle. A young man has been engaged for ten years, during which time he has consistently postponed marriage "to fulfil family obligations" which his fiancee feels he greatly overestimates. Should she permit matters to drift longer? A second wishes help in breaking up a practice of habitual lying.

Again it is evident that these can not be handled as isolated acts or ideas, nor diagnosed purely on the basis of present conditions. Yet that is exactly what has been and still is being done in thousands of places all over the country, by ministers whose intentions are the best in the world, and who act according to their best light, but whose light in this field is pitifully limited. If symptoms are treated, in the absence of understanding of causes, no sooner does the sore spot seem to heal in one place than it breaks out in another, often in different enough aspect to conceal the (*Continued on page* 306)

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(*Continued from page* 305) connection completely.

Few of the problems cited can be solved by mere rearrangement of external elements or by focussing on only one person in the situation. Dr. Cadman's years of experience, his wide contacts in all sorts of situations, and his extensive reading enable him to handle wisely many questions which would completely baffle a younger and less experienced man. But shall dependence still be put on such a slow and often uncertain element as individual experience? Would it not be better to give the ministers of the future more adequate preparation to meet the demands for their advice and help?

Infinite harm can be done by the untrained adviser, no matter how kindly intentioned. Some of the troubled are fortunate enough to have access to a man well equipped with knowledge and experience; but most of them are confiding their difficulties to men, both old and young, to whom the essential problem is a closed book. Unfortunately, the fact that a man has no way of understanding the implications of a "strong will" or "cruelty to family," does not always make him unwilling to give advice. He goes ahead, not *without* diagnosis, but with a false or incomplete one.

There are some religious training centers which have come face to face with the fact that their students need training in mental hygiene. Examination of the catalogs of six representative seminaries and divinity schools shows that none have required courses in this field. One of the seminaries offers no courses at all in mental hygiene; in connection with some, practical work in mental hygiene clinics is available. The curricula of these six seminaries include about one thousand courses of all kinds; and out of one thousand, nineteen courses in mental hygiene. Furthermore, none of the catalogs present this field as having the kind of importance which is accorded to the study of systematic theology, church history or biblical exegesis.

YET, if Dr. Cadman's column is a fair test, about a third of the demands for direct personal counseling will involve questions of the sort we have cited. Some of these people can be permanently helped, to be sure, by "some good fatherly advice," but most need the scientific study by a psychiatrist. Not that psychiatrists have a quick, easy, or even sure solution for all problems. They have, however, made a beginning toward a really scientific approach to unhappiness, failure and "sin." Psychiatrists can not be furnished for every community, nor is it proposed that the minister should become an amateur psychiatrist, but surely all theological schools should face the question, as one or two are already doing, by trying to give their students the best equipment possible to meet the task of personal counseling, and to recognize where their work ends and the psychiatrist's begins.

Of course, the responsibility does not end with theological schools or even with the ministers. The twentieth century demands an educated society, and the responsibility for bringing about that highly desirable state devolves upon every man and woman with intelligence to use it. Departments of psychology and mental hygiene in colleges, bureaus of child guidance and libraries are some of the sources from which teachers and parents can get help in this field. We are beginning to realize from observation and experiment that many of the old methods of meeting difficulties give only temporary help or are totally inadequate. In some cases the failure is due to the use of an outworn vocabulary; in others, to the fact that the diagnosis and method of treatment are based on an interpretation of life which modern knowledge shows to be either false or only partly true. It is within the power of religious and other educational leadership to stand still or to welcome all sincere attempts to discover truth and to utilize the findings of modern science.

The majority of people still go to religious leaders for guidance, so that ministers more than any other group are in a position to help the mentally sick to get the right kind of guidance and help. Few champions of religion still claim to heal physical illness, for disease has long since been ascribed to other sources than the devil. The time is not far off—it has already come in the more progressive churches—when acts and attitudes once termed sin will be regarded as symptoms of mental illness equally in need of scientific treatment.

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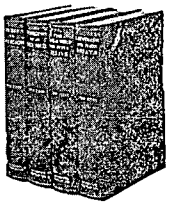

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BLOWING ON THE FLAME OF YOUTH

(*Continued from page* 293)

"It is perfectly obvious," the association concludes, "that the law-enforcing agencies have had little effect on the whole situation." Yet law enforcement is not impossible, for in the same county the same authorities have suppressed gambling this year. If raids and fines do not work, why not try measures which will?

There was a time when city dance-halls were as dangerous to boys and girls as the roadhouses of today through a tie-up with the vice and liquor interests. They have been brought under supervision, by and large, but through the automobile their old problems have been widened out beyond the cities where control by parents, authorities and public opinion is even more difficult than in the cities themselves. Supervision is scattered through the little municipalities, which find the license fees from the roadhouses attractively lucrative. And behind the network of shabby and gaudy resorts lies the ruthless power of organized interests, for in the roadhouses as in the dance-halls and *maisons de joie* of older days, the one essential for success seems to be a ready supply of liquor. The present study is based on Cook County alone, but there seems every reason to believe that its chief findings could be duplicated roundabout large cities from coast to coast. "It would seem," concludes the association moderately, "that we could no longer afford to ignore these conditions."

THE LEAGUE STEPS OUT FOR GREECE

(*Continued from page* 286)

amount of interference with the process of delivery, the vigorous physical condition of the peasant women, and the simple technique of the attendants, mostly midwives. As there is practically no rickets, there are few deformities of the pelvis.

The Patriotic League of Women, the inheritor of devoted war work, is doing all the baby-saving work of Greece and nothing is so likely to make one feel the universal kinship of mankind as to visit the twelve baby stations in Athens, where the same kind of trained public health nurses are telling the same truths about clothes, cleanliness, air, water and milk to the same kind of earnest, wide-eyed mothers as one will find from New Zealand and Labrador and Bombay around the world to Los Angeles. These are the fundamentals of life in process of transmission. Of such things will health of the peoples be created. Owing to the prevalence of breast feeding, the infant mortality of Greece is not high even though in some cities it reaches 140, for it is more commonly 90 per 1,000 living births and is found as low as 60. But when the child is a runabout, dysentery, typhoid and an unassorted variety of diarrheas assail it and the holocaust from one to two years is heavy, due to filth in food, not only by flies but by the universal absence of sanitary privies. Please remember that there is not a screened hospital or workman's home in Greece, and water is almost everywhere unsafe to use as it comes from well or spring, although Athens now has a sanitary supply, safely chlorinated. There is no school hygiene except on paper; slaughter-houses and markets are often public nuisances.

And yet! a land of beauty, a rare and delicate spirit of art in living, in handicraft, in human relations. A people brought up in the sunshine, the children very dynamos of intelligence and initiative, their elders gracious with a dignity and poise that makes social relations delightful. Each man distrusts his neighbor in business and politics, but will sit and drink coffee with him and grow eloquent and more voluble with every hour from noon to midnight.

Pernicious laws, absurd attempts to regulate food prices by police edicts, a desperate struggle for existence, a super-patriotism which runs to extravagance in military preparedness, a pernicious prevalence of public employment for which the majority of office-holders make scant returns.

And yet this country, this uncertain, impoverished government, has asked for help to put its health house in order, and in such a fashion among nations as to obligate it and succeeding governments to make a serious gesture to enter the company of those peoples who see the duty to keep a clean and wholesome household and give each man and child all the protection

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against disease which science has put into our hands. The request for advice was honest and courageous. The study, brief, thorough, and to the point. The acceptance of the report, now it is assured by the Council of the League of Nations, can be counted upon by the Greek government in its application.

Let us score another step in the highroad of international comity and friendly interchange of skills and practices.

EFFORTS TO HUMANIZE JUSTICE

(*Continued from page* 278)

of municipal blackmail was also established, which just escaped legal recognition. Prostitution protected by a thick hedge of secrecy, imperceptibly renewing itself through changing administrations, was the unbreakable bank to which every corrupt politician repaired when in need of funds. In the end, the assertion of the Vice Commission, "If the Police Department of the city did its sworn duty to enforce the laws of the State of Illinois and the ordinances of the City of Chicago, there could be no open houses of prostitution," followed by the insistence that the segregated district be abolished, had its effect, and the recommendations were finally carried out.

This was indeed part of a world-wide movement, largely led by the researches of the Rockefeller Foundation and later accelerated by the publication of the report of the "Special Body of Experts" of the League of Nations on the White Slave Traffic, in 1927. The report not only gave careful facts regarding this great blot on modern civilization, but it also exposed the futility of state regulation and of the false hopes founded upon compulsory medical examination of prostitutes. The request for such a careful gathering of statistics was made at the first meeting of the League of Nations Commission on Traffic in Women and Children, by Grace Abbott, chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau, who was sent by the United States government to attend the meetings of the commission. Miss Abbott had lived in Hull-House for some years, during which time she had been superintendent of the Immigrants' Protective League, and during four years when the State of Illinois took over the matter of protecting its own immigrants, she had been the state official in charge of the State Immigration Bureau.

THE belief that righteous men and women may treat the prostitute without any regard to just dealing is rooted deep in a superstitious past, and has become a great stumbling block in the contemperaneous efforts in humanizing justice. There is always one person or one situation in each generation which tests advancing moral standards more piercingly than any other.

The third line of the efforts to humanize justice it seems possible to trace through the attempts, successful and unsuccessful, to secure a larger measure of justice for aliens.

Everyone who has lived in an immigrant neighborhood must at times share the belief of Maeterlinck that a more robust and simple conception of justice may spring from the people themselves. This belief has a curious confirmation in that many good and simple people, when justice seems to have miscarried, insist that the lawyers and judges had fixed their minds upon the purely legalistic aspects of the case and therefore had failed to discover the equity and justice involved. Such people meekly recognize the imperfection of all human institutions, but they still believe that justice is attainable. "Of course the judge meant to do right but the lawyers mixed him up." This firm conviction, this unending craving, is perhaps the more remarkable in that justice has no archetype in nature. Love exists in the sub-human species as well as in man, but the demand for justice cannot be copied from any observed thing outside of man, although a child makes his demand for fair dealing surprisingly early.

Another illustration of the way in which questions of justice to immigrants affect the formation of public opinion between nations was afforded in the summer of 1927 by the well-known case in Massachusetts, the trial for murder of two Italians, Sacco and Vanzetti. To live in an Italian neighborhood when men of that nationality are suspected of being treated unfairly makes one realize that fair dealing with the immigrants who come to this country is of primary importance. It requires an understanding of their background and a genuine intellectual

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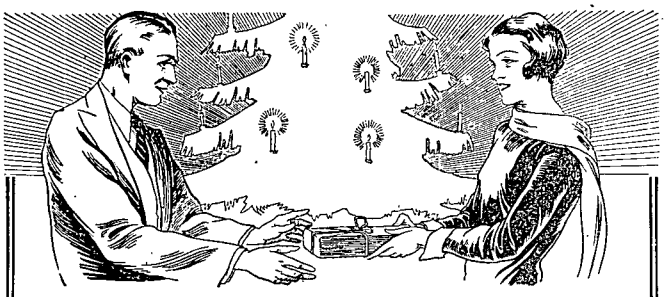

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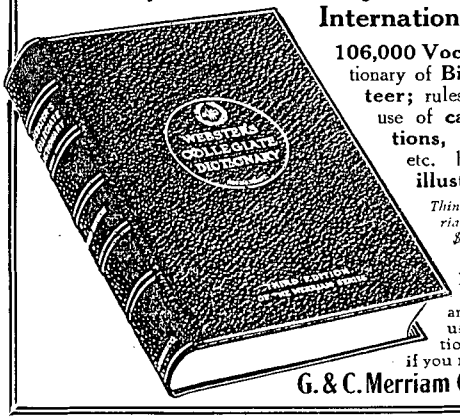

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effort to obtain the justice which seems just to them as well as that which seems just to us. The case of Sacco and Vanzetti at length came to seem, in many parts of the world, an acid test of our capacity for this type of justice.

I was in Europe the year before their execution, when I was continually interrogated about them, the questions showing a detail of information which only a few people in the United States then possessed. I had been in Paris twenty-five years earlier, serving as a juror for the United States, on social economics at the World's Exposition, when the city was full of horror about the Dreyfus case. Many Frenchmen felt that Dreyfus had not had a fair trial, that no one knew whether he was guilty or not, because he had not been tried on the preferred charges but on his racial affiliation. I found that many Europeans felt during that summer of 1926 that the same thing was happening in the United States of America in regard to these two Italians; that their affiliations were so unpopular that the trial did not get down to the actual facts of the case. Evidently once again people all over the world were to be aroused because they believed men were being tried on their religious, political or racial affiliations, which they instinctively realized have been the historic basis of intolerance. Because the trial of Sacco and Venzetti had been in progress for six years and had thus afforded ample time for discussion, in that summer many Europeans were challenging the courts of Massachusetts as once before they had challenged the courts of France.

APPARENTLY such cases occur from time to time and take shape in men's minds as an epitome of the problems of justice itself. I had no doubt in the summer of 1926 that able defenders would arise in America to defend the two Italians as Zola and other gallant Frenchmen had obtained the release of Dreyfus after he had suffered ten years of punishment, although I well knew that the desire for equity between man and man is too often confused with a determination to maintain law and order. I speculated uneasily as to whether our American conception of justice was still too near the frontier type and to the feeling that punishment must be severe in order to preserve the very existence of the community, so that brutality and even the possibility of error became of secondary importance to our early settlers.

I was in the midst of these uneasy cogitations in that summer of 1926 when our automobile passed an empty house in Ireland, with one window fearfully pointed out to us as of horrible significance. The house had been occupied by a righteous and stern judge named Lynch, who had passed sentence of death upon his own son brought as a criminal before his court. When Judge Lynch realized that the duly accredited officials were unwilling to carry out the death penalty and were hesitating beyond the time the law allowed, the judge himself hung the wayward boy "by the neck until he died" from the second story window in his own house. Judge Lynch performed this stern duty with his own judicial hand, so anxious was he that justice should prevail and that no softness should intervene in carrying out a righteous decision. And yet so penetrating was the final verdict of the people, that the name of Lynch has become ineradicably associated, not with the stern, uncompromising carrying out of judicial procedure, as might have been anticipated, but with the violence which ignores all legal processes and has become the accepted designation of the acts of a mob which takes the law into its own hands. It seems on the face of it unfair that the word *lynching* should have sprung from the name of one who so sternly respected the law that he carried out the verdict of his own court because he feared no other man would have the strength of mind to do it.

Did the simple people among whom this first use of the word originated instinctively understand that self-righteousness is responsible for the most subtle forms of lawnessness; that law and order, when preserved at the expense of just dealing, often defeat the very purposes for which courts were established?

For twelve months after my return in the fall of 1926, popular appeals for clemency for Sacco and Vanzetti were made from all over the world wherever the names of the two men had come to embody a sudden warning that the universal sense of justice was imperilled. I vaguely recalled what a poet had written, that the mass of men are unconsciously impelled in certain crises to act in sheer defense of their most precious

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spiritual possessions; that they spring to the task as to a trumpet call.

During the summer of 1927, as the date of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti drew nearer, hundreds of American citizens felt impelled to do all in their power to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment, that at least the case should not be irrevocably closed. People from all over the country and from many parts of the world sent petitions to the governor of Massachusetts to this effect, reminding the governor that the right to commute a sentence and the pardoning power have been vested in the executive as an integral part of our system of jurisprudence and as a recognized safeguard against the miscarriage of justice. And yet these fundamental facts were so ignored, that I was told, for instance, that my own appeal was unconstitutional as well as unpatriotic when I sent an open letter to the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate urging him to endorse a similar request to the Massachusetts governor on the ground that to put through the execution in the face of such universal protest might quite easily embarrass our relations with other nations, especially with those of Latin America. The very day that I sent my request there had been a demonstration of twenty-four thousand Italians near Rio in the Argentine. The senator's reply was so confident that our own judgment was supreme and that all the protests were sheer interferences, that there could be no doubt in my mind that he, like the officials in Massachusetts, had grown confused between justice and the machinery of the law; between love of country which would ardently preserve her from committing an injustice, and the orthodox form of patriotism, which unhappily assumes that one's own country is always in the right and the other countries uniformly in the wrong—a sort of national self-righteousness.

It was impossible in the period of depression and heart searching which the tragic outcome of the Sacco and Vanzetti case had induced in so many people, even to derive comfort from the statement that the injustice of nature to the individual sometimes ends by becoming justice for the race. We know that "Nature has time before her; she can wait; her injustice is of her girth. But for us it is too overwhelming, and our days are too few." Some of us felt that the outcome of the Sacco and Vanzetti case threw away an opportunity unique in the history of the United States for demonstrating that we are here attaining a conception of justice broad and fundamental enough to span the reach of our population and their kinsfolk throughout the world. Is the great idea of justice which has undergone many transformations since history began, being passionately challenged now in the United States by a new generation of many national origins? Do they instinctively realize that the test is of primary importance, that out of the very composition of our national life we may approach a universal type of just dealing which alone is stable and secure?

IT is significant that the one novel written about the war which most nearly approximates an epic (The Case of Sergeant Grischa, by Arnold Zweig), should turn upon the justice or injustice meted to a humble Russian who had been condemned by a German court martial on the Eastern Front. The tragic episode turns upon the clash between two conceptions of justice, but it is of constant significance that the men of one nationality are responsible for just dealing to a man of another nationality. While millions of men were being killed in war and the fate of nations was in the balance, the life of this one man is thrown into relief as a test case of justice between man and man; it is carried on in the white light of *"species eternitas"* which may break through into mundane affairs at any moment, whether in time of peace or war. The situation is reduced to a dramatic struggle between two sets of men; those who feel that discipline and the findings of a court must be maintained, and those others who envisage the execution of a wronged enemy as a moral catastrophe. The contest is led on one side by the commander-in-chief, who honestly believes that "the state creates justice" and must maintain its own prestige; the protagonist on the other side is a divisional general who fears to destroy the nation's very sense of justice and who believes that such destruction is the supreme disaster and the final dishonor.

Does the sense of justice and fair play spring up anew in each generation for the healing (*Continued on page* 313)

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(*Continued from page* 311) of its own ills, and must we learn that this can be depended upon as each generation depends for the care of its young upon the wellsprings of tenderness born anew with the birth of each child? Must our problem be solved in relation to that marvelous longing for juster relations which is not only new in each generation but increasingly more insistent? Will we learn at last that justice is not obtained by withdrawing the judge from contact with life—as the "Wig and Gown" intimates—but will be achieved in proportion as the judge is cognizant of life; that justice between men as between nations can only be obtained through human understanding and good will?

Let us prize the indications of mankind's long spiritual struggle to maintain and purify the reign of justice in the world, and recognize the obligation laid upon each generation to find the means by which justice may be extended into new fields.

THE SMALL MAN'S MONEY

(*Continued from page* 274)

But the investor, small or large, cannot dodge responsibility. When he buys securities as when he buys clothes, he must do the best he can. If he seeks advice he has one of the most difficult of judgments to form, a judgment of the meritoriousness of his advisor. Though the small man cannot keep thoroughly informed, he can formulate sound principles of investment and insist on adherence to them against any advice or pressure whatever. Here is one of the finest things about the responsibility of investing: it is a sound moral discipline.

I am probably too impatient with those who profess the need of putting themselves under pressure to save and invest. This need is sometimes urged as a reason for purchasing insurance. Though insurance as insurance may be the most important of all financial provisions for a given individual, the costs of solicitation make it rather expensive as an investment. A man ought to achieve the moral dignity of being able to save without the pressure of premium or other contract instalments. Besides, when a man puts himself under such pressure he has bought, not peace of mind, which is the most valuable of all things a dollar can buy for him, but anxiety. If he saves, he should do so because he can and will. In the process he accumulates more than dollars; he gains moral strength. In the acquisition of information and the formation of judgment he gains in breadth of economic view. The process is highly educative.

Even if a man could, without the responsibility of exercising his own judgment, gain his end of building up an income not dependent on his own current daily labor, if he could find an advisor whose advice he was ready to follow blindly, advice which in fact was certain to result in success financially, he would miss some of the great values of being an investor. Yet, though he does develop his own judgment and shoulder his own responsibility, he still needs the assistance of advice from those whose occupation keeps them more broadly and intimately informed on current matters than he can be. Our economic organization has not adequately developed such advice for the small investor. Investment counsel whose profession is still too young to distinguish readily between the sheep and the goats practicing it, can hardly afford, as now organized, to watch and advise on funds of less than $50,000.

Investment trusts do not solve the investment problems of the small man, assuming that he wants to shift them to another and lose the moral and educative values of solving them himself. In this country these concerns have not yet gone through the winnowing process clearly to distinguish for him the grain from the chaff, to prove, for many of them, integrity in freedom from serving collateral interests as well as integrity in its more elementary forms, to prove skill, to prove aims corresponding with the investor's own. In resorting to them the small investor seeks a guardian. But what answers the question, *"Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?"*

There is a drift of the investment business towards the commercial banks and the trust companies, partly because they tend to win more than others the confidence of the investor. But there is no easy way for him. He must seek his own salvation with prayer and works, with the exercise of will, courage, caution, the labor of study and the pain of thinking.

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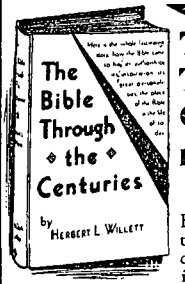

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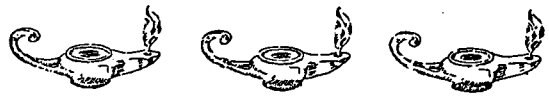

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THE MOTHER CLUTCH

(*Continued from page* 271)

mediate decision—a social measure adopted in promising cases where the combination of time and sound case-work may prove curative.

As a parting touch, we asked the three to step into our office. We deplored the separation, but mentioned the fact that occasionally young couples, finding themselves either mistaken or lonely, often became reconciled and lived together again.

"Listen, Lady, I want to tell you something. I'm through with both of 'm—they've made a wreck of me," and out walked Bill alone.

Ma blessed us with a look of utter hatred, the only gratifying incident of this whole depressing experiment.

Because Betty's knees went on a strike, she sat down precipitately, holding tight to a copy of her petition, for she still loved her man.

"Do many girls have to go through this? Are there many mothers like Bill's?"

"Not many like Ma, Betty. She's an exaggerated case. We meet mothers-in-law who are good sports, open-minded, unselfish, sympathetic. But even in modified form these mother clutches, whether on son or daughter, break marriage after marriage—we see it day after day."

"Can't something be done?'

"Well, did we accomplish anything in this case?"

"Oh, but you tried. You did all you could—she's impossible. Do you think the judge will grant me a divorce?" This question was asked with about as much interest as a small boy inquiring about a bath. Then thoughtfully, "Maybe if she had someone else to boss—"

"Listen, my dear. The mother clutch is as tenacious as a mechanical device, as relentless as a law of nature. The never-relinquishing, never-tiring hold of a mother on her son, her constant criticism, jealousy, antagonism,—well, mother love gone wrong, Betty, that's what it is."

"I'll promise you if I ever have a son," then breaking down, "oh, but I won't have a son," and murmuring something incoherent about a little pink room, Betty dragged herself up out of her chair to resume her monotonous hello-trying-to-complete-your-call existence.

As often happens, Bill's yearning loneliness for Betty reacted against his mother. Her devotion irritated, her food choked him. He became desperately unhappy, restless, anxious to get away.

One day, without a word to any one, Bill accepted a job out of town. Ma was aghast, and for the first time, afraid.

His note to us arrived two days later: "I was a simp not to do as you said. Betty hates me. She'll never come back—nothin' left for me but work. If *MY GIRL* needs anything, let me know. Lord, didn't I make a mess of things?"

And some days later that accommodating subconscious insisted upon coming through with the message, "If she only had someone else to boss! If she only had someone else to boss!" O, joy, we were to have another inning!

Summoning Mattie Gibbs, our friend and the neighborhood lookout, we held a solemn conference. After we had finished, our campaign was planned, our prospect selected. And that same day a certain obliging, meek Lige Clopper, widower and carpenter, hung his usual number of doors, ate his three thousand calories, went about the business of the day, all unconsious that this was virtually his last hour of freedom.

While a social worker would have theorized about a substitution of interests, Mattie got busy and staged an introduction, tolerated by Lige, and coyly acknowledged by Ma. At the second meeting Mattie enlarged upon Lige's ability as a carpenter, and joked about his willingness to take good care of all Ma's property—subtle little things like these Mattie did, and six weeks later (for widows and widowers are snappy), Bill received an invitation to his Ma's wedding.

Immediately after, a message went sizzling over the wires to Betty, and when she called, with the yellow slip in her hand, she was tremulous, eager, excited. She tried to hold on to her pride, but made a flop of it. Bill's old apologetic note, reposing in our files, completed her surrender. None of us were surprised when Bill walked in and lifted Betty high enough to kiss her on the mouth.

"Say, what time is it?" (We were disappointed in Bill as a lover.)

"Quarter of three."

"When does the license clerk leave?"

"Three."

"But Bill, Judge Hoffman is still holding my case off—he hasn't decided it yet."

The Referee had the grace to drop her eyes.

"My Lord, baby, you mean we're still married?"

The next morning as Lige got into his best suit he seemed dazed. His wedding day! And as Ma stepped into a new gown, she kept telling the admiring neighbors, "I never would have done this if Bill hadn't been called away from home, but a woman gets lonely—she needs a man to boss." Prayers went up from the whole block that Ma would get her man.

Walking down the aisle of Ma's church, Lige kept turning events over in his mind. He knew he must have popped the question to this lady by his side, but for the life of him he couldn't remember the moment or the setting. Lige kept thinking to himself, complacently resigned, "Well, anyway, she's a nice woman,—she's got property—and I'm fixed for life."

And fixed he was!

IS THE HOUSEWIFE WORTH HER SALT?

(*Continued from page* 281)

job at all! No, sir! If I'm to pay you a salary, it's got to be for housekeeping services rendered to me, here and now."

"But it's really not fair," Nell protested. "Why should I be penalized because housework happens to be a poorly paid occupation, when I could earn more at something else?"

"This is the first time I've heard a housewife complain that servants are poorly paid!" Ed murmured.

"Besides," his wife continued, ignoring the remark, "if we lived in New York City we'd have to pay more than nine hundred dollars for a maid. And is it fair to limit me to a part-time salary, when I'd prefer (*Continued on page* 320)

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Start Right

this Fall by listing your organization in the Surveys Directory of Social Agencies.

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(*Continued from page* 317) to have a full-time job. That's one of the troubles with housekeeping. First you haven't enough to do, and then, when you've several small children and need to take it easy, you have to work night and day. Why, Alice must put in seventy hours a week, looking after her house and those children. If *she* took an outside job she'd have to have a full-time maid just to do the housework, and a first-class nurse for the children. She couldn't hire anyone who'd work as long and as fast as she does. They'd easily cost her twenty-five hundred a year, and even then there'd be a lot left for her to do."

"Yes, I suppose she 'saves' John about three thousand a year at present," Ed replied. "But don't you see, Nell, that this principle of yours is all off? That's as much as John makes a year. What's he supposed to do? Pay it all to her because she 'earns' it? How does he get paid for his own work, then?"

"But he could pay her half of what he earns, couldn't he? Divide according to their relative earnings?'

"Ha!' Ed exploded. "See where that's leading you? On that basis you'd get even less than your fourteen hundred. And how about a few years from now, when I'm making fifty thousand a year—and you're doing nothing but bossing the servants? Why, you couldn't even pay for your hats with what you'd get. You've a fine little scheme there for breaking up the home. There's no getting around it—if people live together they've got to share the income on a fifty-fifty basis. You see that yourself; that's what you keep coming back to, without realizing you're doing it.'

Nell sat up in amazement. "Fifty-fifty basis? But we don't have that arrangement now."

"Don't have it?" Why not?"

"Why, all I get is an allowance for my clothes and carfare and so on, and you keep everything that's left, aside from the housekeeping expenses."

"But what's left is merely *my* allowance, isn't it? Aside from the insurance and savings, and they're yours as much as mine."

"Really Ed, I don't see that. It's not a fixed amount for you. And none of the savings are really mine. I could spend my whole life keeping house and not have a cent at the end—except what the law would require you to give me."

"So that's your view of our future, is it?" Ed asked her, laughing. "But really, Nell, what other arrangement could we have?"

"Couldn't we pay for the housekeeping and other joint expenses, and then divide what's left, and you use your share as you want and I do the same?"

"Whew! That's an idea! Give me a minute to get used to it." Ed chewed his pencil a bit. "And I take it we'd let the life insurance go hang?" he asked, glancing up.

"No, not necessarily. We could count that in with the joint expenses."

"But just how do you justify my carrying insurance, if you get your half of the surplus right along?"

"I don't suppose it is fair—as far as I am concerned. But it's a good way to save in case we have children, isn't it? I suppose we ought to do some saving jointly."

"Seems so to my old-fashioned mind," Ed laughed. "And how about that property Dad left me? I'd deed half of it to you?"

Nell considered a moment. "No, that should still be yours, it seems to me. It's only the savings while we're married that ought to be divided."

"Sort of a business partnership, eh? Dividing the profits? Well, it sounds reasonable enough. But suppose I need money for the office, or for some new business? That would come out of my half, I take it?"

"Couldn't you put that aside before we divided the surplus? We wouldn't necessarily divide it equally, anyway. If you had extra expenses we could allow for them. The important thing is having money of your own, that's recognized as yours, and that you can spend as you want—or save. That's why I think I'd like to take that outside job."

"See here," Ed proposed, after a moment's reflection. "This scheme sounds fair enough. Why don't we try it for a while, with things as they are, and you tell Brown you don't want that job?"

"Well," his wife said sweetly, "I suppose we might."

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